

Russia rejects Peking call for border talks

Yesterday rejected China's conditions for negotiations on the two countries' border dispute. Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, said the Chinese proposals were "absolutely unacceptable".

Terms unacceptable to Mr Brezhnev

Bator, Mongolia, Nov. 26. — Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, today rejected Chinese conditions for talks to settle the border dispute between the two countries. He said the Chinese had for withdrawal of Soviet troops from disputed areas on the Soviet side of the frontier. "It is quite obvious that such a position is absolutely unacceptable and we," he said, "will not accept it." He said the Chinese had for withdrawal of Soviet troops from disputed areas on the Soviet side of the frontier. "It is quite obvious that such a position is absolutely unacceptable and we," he said, "will not accept it." He said the Chinese had for withdrawal of Soviet troops from disputed areas on the Soviet side of the frontier. "It is quite obvious that such a position is absolutely unacceptable and we," he said, "will not accept it."

Rating aid grant to rise by £2,000m

By Christopher Warman
Local Government
Correspondent

The Government yesterday announced its largest rate support grant ever to local authorities, in terms of both size and proportion.

Mr. Croxall, Secretary of State for the Environment, said that the result of this "very generous settlement" should be an average rate increase of a quarter for domestic ratepayers next year, and a fifth for non-domestic ratepayers.

The local authority associations, which had heard the Government's decision in a meeting with Mr. Croxall and other departmental ministers concerned with local government spending, welcomed the settlement, which was as large as they hoped and larger than they expected.

But they said afterwards that an average rate increase of a quarter would inevitably show great variations across the country. Some authorities would be able to keep their rate well below that level and others would have to levy perhaps an increase of a half.

Alderman L. Sherman, chairman of the London Boroughs Association, said that although London had been given a more generous weighting in the settlement, than previously, ratepayers in the area would still face increases of between two fifths and a half.

The size of the grant, even though it is about £2,000m more than this year's, represents virtually a standstill in local government services. Inescapable commitments, such as schools being built, are an exception, but there may even be cuts in some services to keep the overall balance.

Mr. Croxall said after the meeting that the Government had agreed with the authorities on a total of about £8,100m at present prices as the level of accepted expenditure for 1975-76.

"This will allow a growth in real terms, discounting inflation, of some 4 per cent over the best estimate of actual local authority spending for the current year."

"This level of expenditure will mean that local authorities will need to restrain their rate of growth in 1975-76 to cover only inescapable commitments—for example the full-year cost of staff recruited this year, the running costs of new buildings, and the servicing of increased debt."

Mr. Croxall said the rate of growth in local government spending would be about half of what had occurred in recent years. Local authorities had left him in no doubt that many desirable projects would have to be deferred and standards over a wide field not improved.

"In the present national economic crisis it is only right that local authorities should restrain their expenditure."

The Government's grant for 1975-76 will be at the rate of 66.5 per cent compared with last year's 60.5 per cent, and the total grant from the Government will amount to about £5,400m.

To offset the cost of inflation to local authorities for the present year, the Government is

Continued on page 2, col 6



Gallantry awards: The Queen in a good-humoured moment with the family of Inspector James Beaton after she presented him with the George Cross yesterday for outstanding courage during the attempt to kidnap Princess Anne in the Mall last March. Gallantry awards were made to the six other men who went to the assistance of the Princess: Mr. Ronald Russell, Police Constable Michael Hills, Mr. Brian McConnell, Mr. Alexander Callender, Det. Constable Peter Edmonds and Mr. Glamour Martin. After the investiture ceremony in the ballroom at Buckingham Palace, the Queen entertained the seven men and their relatives in the White Drawing Room. Princess Anne, Captain Mark Phillips and Miss Rowena Brasseley, the lady-in-waiting who was in the car on the night of the ambush, also met the men and their families.

Interest rates fall in America as recession fears grow

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Nov. 26

Leading American bankers, confident that short-term interest rates must decline further, are now all preparing for reductions in their prime lending rates.

Naturally, the forecasts on rates depend to a great extent on the general outlook for the economy. While few experts disagree with the view of Mr. William Simon, the United States Treasury Secretary, that this is to be the longest American recession since World War II, many differ on whether recession will be the most severe.

The long-awaited list of planned cuts in the current year's budget, sent by President Ford to the Congress today, totalled only \$4,580m, indicating that he had backed away somewhat in the face of mounting recession, from the extremely austere cuts that earlier he had said he wanted.

It was also announced today that the United States had a \$29.4m (£12.7m) trade surplus in October, the first since last April, despite another rise in the nation's oil import bill.

The Commerce Department said last month's surplus compared with September's \$233.3m deficit.

The Michigan National Bank of Detroit today jumped the gun today in being the first bank to announce plans to cut its prime lending rate to 9½ per cent from 10 per cent.

American prime rates were last under the double digit level in April and the Detroit Bank said its new rate will become effective next Monday. Other United States banks are still trying to digest the sharp declines seen recently, but the 9½ per cent level is likely to become common within the next fortnight.

The prime rate was at a record 12 per cent level in early October and many bankers maintain that the cuts since then have been too sharp. Some banks have moved down faster than others so that many are still today offering prime rates of 10½ per cent, while some have followed the lead taken last Friday by the First National City Bank of New York and cut their prime levels to 10 per cent.

The Thanksgiving Day national holiday on Thursday is widely being seen as a reason for a delay in further prime cuts by major banks. This belief, however, does not indicate strong expectations of reactionary policies by the Federal Reserve Board.

The Fed held the money supply expansion rate too close to zero for several months in the summer, producing, among other things, the sharp rise in prime rates to 12 per cent.

In the past couple of months the Fed has moved gradually to expand the supply of money. The move by itself would have produced the much needed moderate interest rate decline had it not been for the fact that general demand for credit has also fallen in recent weeks.

The Fed appears to be edging back to its former stance of holding the money supply expansion rate at around 6 per cent per year. For money economists this rate is far too low in view of the sharpening recession, but the Fed appears determined to take the moderate course.

Federal funds, which are reserves banks lend each other, are now trading at around 9.5 per cent and this seems to be Continued on page 19, col 4

Tunnel rail link plans dropped as too costly

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Plans for a high-speed rail link between the proposed Channel tunnel near Folkestone and the White City in London have been abandoned by the Government because of mounting costs.

The French Government and the two Channel tunnel companies were formally asked yesterday by the British Government to renegotiate the timetable of the project to allow lower-cost alternatives to be thoroughly examined before any decision is made whether or not to build the tunnel.

Making the announcement in the Commons, Mr. Croxall, Secretary of State for the Environment, said the revised estimate of the costs of a rail link had risen to £373m at May, 1974, prices, against the estimate of £120m in the 1973 White Paper.

It is out of the question that the Government should approve or finance an investment of this magnitude," Mr. Croxall said.

There were loud cheers on both sides of the House from MPs opposed to the project as the Secretary of State announced what many considered to be yet another nail in the Channel tunnel coffin. Mr. Paul Channon, from the Tory front bench, referring to the astonishing increase in costs, said there would be widespread concern in Surrey, Kent and parts of London if that meant the reopening of the possibility of other routes for the rail link.

MPs hissed in astonishment as Mr. Croxall went on to tell the House that the new estimate did not include additional environmental work, the greater part of the compensation costs under the 1973 Land Compensation Act, or the cost of enabling the link to carry freight not previously envisaged.

Although he emphasized that the decision on whether to build the tunnel remained "completely open," it was clear that the Government is deeply worried about the rising cost of the whole project.

Mr. Croxall said a less expensive way of getting the through rail traffic into London and on to the rail network

would have to be found. British Rail was urgently examining a range of lower cost options.

Alternatives: Tunnel traffic may take an entirely different route through Kent as a result of British Rail's study of alternatives (Michael Baily writes).

Instead of the Crofton-Edenbridge-Tonbridge line, BR will consider the Crofton-Redhill-Tonbridge line, the Sevenoaks-Tonbridge line, and the Maidstone-Ashted line.

It is doubtful, however, whether any of those options is as good as the route originally chosen, capable of providing a journey time of one hour without major new works to cut down environmental impact on adjoining towns and countryside, and interference with London commuter traffic and slower stopping trains through Kent.

British Rail said last night that it would be difficult to complete its studies in time for the main tunnel decision in the spring.

Dr. Michael Bonavia, its head of tunnel studies, said some months ago that the Kent lines were never built for high speed. French view: The Secretariat for Transport confirmed yesterday that it had received a request from the British Government for postponement of work on the Channel tunnel (our Paris correspondent writes). The request would be thoroughly examined in the next few days.

Reports in The Times that the British Government might abandon the project have been received with caution here. It is argued that The Times has never concealed its hostility to the project.

Consultation: The British Channel Tunnel Co is to have early talks with its French counterpart (the Press Association reports). The company said Mr. Croxall's statement "raises very far-reaching questions... which will need careful study."

"There can be no question of the British company acting other than in complete agreement with the French company. Consultations will be held as soon as possible."

Parliamentary report, page 10

Special Branch calls in extra men for anti-terrorist work

By Clive Borrell

Special Branch detectives are to be recruited from the provinces to strengthen the department in London after Mr. Jenkins, Home Secretary, publishes his new Bill to combat the IRA tomorrow.

A conference was held at Scotland Yard last night, at which all district commanders and senior detectives were briefed on the Bill, which the Government hopes will become law by Friday. Known supporters of the IRA who have lived in England for up to 20 years may, if the Home Secretary agrees, be sent back to Ireland.

Many men and women suspected of being involved in IRA activities have been under surveillance by Special Branch officers for several months, and even years, but have been within the law.

The new Act will not be retrospective, but if people continue, for example, to collect money in public for the IRA, or wear the organization's traditional black uniform they may be arrested by the police on suspicion of belonging to or supporting a proscribed organization.

Police stations in London are equipped to detain a suspect

for seven days, the period Mr. Jenkins mentioned in his Commons speech on Monday. The police will be empowered to detain a suspect for 48 hours without charge and for a further five days, with the permission of the Home Secretary, for interrogation.

At the end of the seven days the Home Office will have announced whether or not the detained man will be deported. If notice of appeal is lodged against a deportation order the suspect will then be moved to a remand prison, probably Brixton, to await the outcome of the appeal.

Generally, the police have welcomed Mr. Jenkins' proposals, although many senior officers said that there will be no dramatic swoops or wholesale arrests "immediately the Bill becomes law."

A senior Scotland Yard officer said: "There will be a period of 'wait and see' and nothing spectacular can be expected the minute the Act goes on the statute book."

The new police powers will give comfort to the score of Special Branch detectives who during the past two years have infiltrated various cells of the IRA in London and the provinces. Information they have gleaned may be used under the new Act to secure arrests that were not possible before.

Post boxes sealed: The Post Office yesterday began sealing pillar-boxes in London to guard against further terrorist bombs (the Press Association reports). Some boxes near main line railway stations will stay sealed indefinitely.

Others, which were sealed as they filled up, may be unsealed again after they have been safely cleared. There were no collections today in London EC1, EC2, EC3, EC4, N1 or NW1. Those in SW1 were back to normal yesterday morning.

The Post Office said: "We are taking these measures because of the understandable apprehension of staff who have to empty the boxes."

Petrol bombs: Three petrol bombs were thrown into the Boundary Club, Acacia Green, Birmingham at 9 o'clock last night (a Staff Reporter writes). The police said no one was injured. This club is much used by Irish people and is next door to an Irish building company. Only about ten people were there at the time. Two youths were seen running from near the premises.

Other Irish news, page 2
Leading article, page 17

Lorry drivers blockade exports

1 Sue McMaster
Hague, Nov. 26

monstrating lorry drivers blockaded all the main roads leading out of the Netherlands, and are preventing goods from reaching the Dutch by road. Some 2,400 lorries so far are involved in blockade, which is also blocking some of the main arteries in the Dutch internal railway network.

They threaten to continue the blockade until the Ministry of Transport repeals a decree making the use of the tonnage, a kind of black box, compulsory use in large lorries carrying stable goods as from November 1. The Government said it has no intention of aliding the decree.

The blockade started yesterday when drivers stopped goods leaving the main flower and fruit auctions. Their aim was to paralyse the export of perishable goods.

When they realized that many farmers and market gardeners were bypassing the auctions and taking their goods direct to the border, the action switched to the main customs checkpoints at the Belgian and West German borders.

Private cars are allowed through, with some delay. The drivers have not attempted to stop lorries driving into Holland, but the foreign vehicles run the risk that they will not be able to get out again.

Early today the Ministry of Transport announced, after

talks with the drivers and employers had broken down, that the Cabinet might order radical police action to break the blockade if the drivers did not respond to an appeal for reason.

The tachometer registers exactly what a lorry has done during its journey. It will be used to see if the drivers conform to the regulations preventing them from driving too long without stopping for a rest. Until now the only check has been the driver's workbook which he fills in himself and which gives no guarantee of accuracy.

Some transport firms are backing the strike. They have lent the drivers their lorries, and are paying them during the blockade. Others oppose it, and have appealed to the Government to stand firm.

Kurds deny their leader is dead

Rumours that General Barzani, leader of the Kurdish rebels in Iraq, had died in an Iranian hospital were categorically denied in London last night. The spokesman of the Kurdistan Democratic Party said he had been in touch with headquarters in northern Iraq. General Barzani was alive and well and was directing operations there.

Feature on Kurds, page 7

Labour conference: AUEW decision to drop support for two pro-EEC members of the NEC heralds determined push by anti-Europeans 2

Teachers' strike: Schools in Scotland were closed to about 300,000 pupils yesterday as militant action widened 4

Fugitive: Police intensified their hunt for Mr. Kenneth Littlejohn after a man claiming to be the bank robber telephoned a lawyer 4

Geneva: United Nations employees plan a half-day strike, the first in the history of the world body, in a pay demand 5

Self-employed: Commons attempt to remove provisions for higher national insurance contributions from Social Security Amendment Bill fails 10

Finding the Facts: Two-page Special Report on storage of information, and retrieval systems 14-15

Tanker collision threatens Channel beaches

Le Havre, Nov. 26.—An oil slick more than a mile long and four inches deep was drifting in to the Normandy beaches tonight after the collision of two tankers in the Channel.

It came from the gashed hull of the Danish tanker, Peter Maersk, which was helped into Le Havre by tugs, having lost 1,670 tons of oil. The French tanker, Chaumont, made port with no apparent damage. No injuries were reported.

Tugs were trying to break up the slick with detergents but this was hampered by the low temperature of the water.

Agence France-Presse and AP.

China tells US to cut Taiwan link

China gave a broad hint to the United States yesterday that it was time America drew its recognition of the Taiwan time. Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping, a Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, told Dr. Henry Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, who is visiting Peking, that it would be a good thing if their talks could be held in Washington as well as Peking. Members of the Chinese leadership have refused to visit Washington while Taiwan has an embassy there.

Page 6

Resident says France can overcome crisis

President Giscard d'Estaing assured the French yesterday that they had the power to overcome the economic crisis facing the country. They were not in a great depression and France's difficulties were part of a world problem, he said in a broadcast. Once this was overcome he saw bright future for business and workers alike. In the meantime the Government would ensure that the burden was shared equitably.

Page 5



Sir Sidney Greene, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, has been appointed a director of Times Newspapers, Ltd. He succeeds Lord Shawcross as one of four national directors appointed to safeguard the independence of The Times and The Sunday Times.

Damages in marks

Because of the Treaty of Rome, the centuries-old rule that judgments for money in English courts must be expressed in sterling no longer holds good. The Court of Appeal decided this in the first case in which it has applied Community law, in a case in which a German firm in Deutsche marks. Law Report, page 13

Kurds deny their leader is dead

Rumours that General Barzani, leader of the Kurdish rebels in Iraq, had died in an Iranian hospital were categorically denied in London last night. The spokesman of the Kurdistan Democratic Party said he had been in touch with headquarters in northern Iraq. General Barzani was alive and well and was directing operations there.

Feature on Kurds, page 7

Labour conference: AUEW decision to drop support for two pro-EEC members of the NEC heralds determined push by anti-Europeans 2

Teachers' strike: Schools in Scotland were closed to about 300,000 pupils yesterday as militant action widened 4

Fugitive: Police intensified their hunt for Mr. Kenneth Littlejohn after a man claiming to be the bank robber telephoned a lawyer 4

Geneva: United Nations employees plan a half-day strike, the first in the history of the world body, in a pay demand 5

Self-employed: Commons attempt to remove provisions for higher national insurance contributions from Social Security Amendment Bill fails 10

Finding the Facts: Two-page Special Report on storage of information, and retrieval systems 14-15

Obituary, page 18
Mr. Cyril Connolly; Mr. Alfred Barnes

Sport, pages 12 and 13
Cricket: MCC win one-day match; West Indies in sight of victory against India; Rugby Union: Prospects for Wales XV v All Blacks match; Racing: Ascot, Haydock Park and Ludlow prospects; Tennis: South African Open

Features, pages 7 and 16
Ruth Miller meets Lady Medawar; of the Margaret Fyke Centre, the world's busiest family planning clinic; Wright relates how Britain fell behind in the nuclear arms race; David Spenser on the prospects for the EEC summit in Paris next month; Bernard Levin swears by the famous Levinist; that he cannot tell a lie

Diary: The fat and gristle-free European hamburger is finally found in Woolwich

Legislative page, 17
Letters: On the Ulster situation

from Mr. Nigel Lawson, MP, and others: the crisis in the stock market; Mr. Lewis G. Whyte.

Leading articles: The Jenkins Bill; Mr. Tanaka's resignation.

Arts, page 9
David Robinson on the Chicago Film Festival; Irving Wardle on a thoughtful play about violence.

Business News, pages 19-26

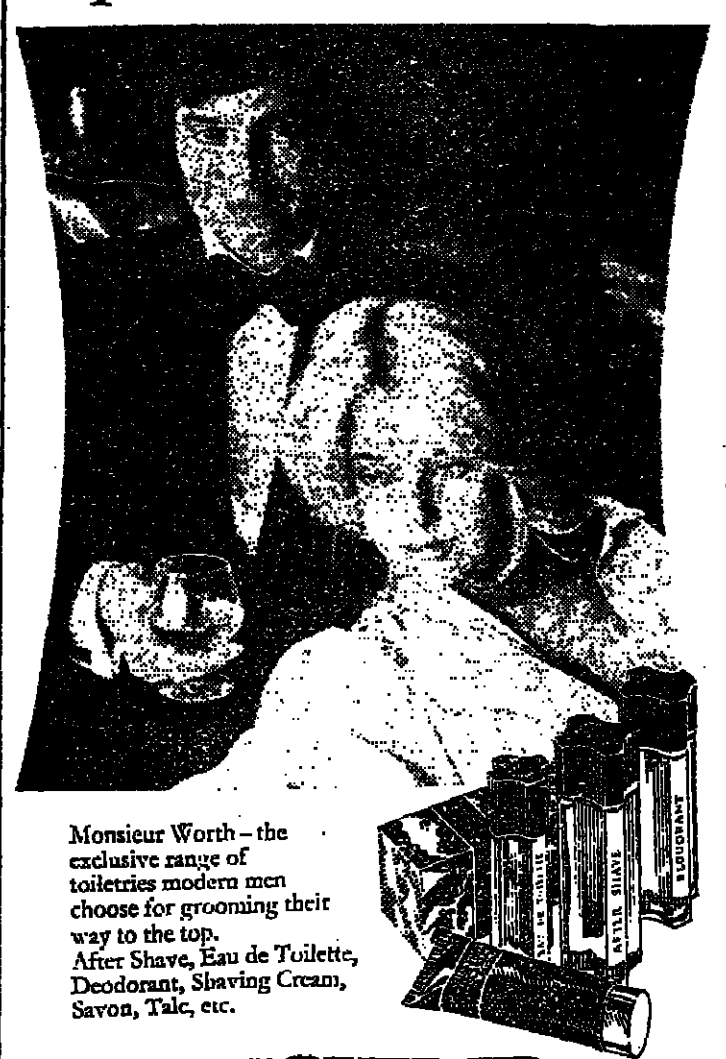
Stock market: There was a technical rally in equities but all remained unsupported. The FT index closed 5.4 up at 170.0.

Financial Editor: The burden of borrowing at 1. Lyons: Importance of final quarter to House of Fraser.

Business features: British Caledonian's case for retention as a second force airline, by Arthur Reed; The second of Leonard Ames's two articles on agricultural planning.

Business Diary: The new Secretary to the Price Commission; ITT's literary image.

Still the greatest French impressionist...ever



Monsieur Worth—the exclusive range of toiletries modern men choose for grooming their way to the top. After Shave, Eau de Toilette, Deodorant, Shaving Cream, Savon, Talc, etc.

MONSIEUR WORTH

From selected stores and chemists only.

Worth Perfumery Ltd., 100 Thames Road, London W3 5RG. Tel: 01-294 4274

ME NEWS

of 100,000 in lege places ended by minister

Devlin
in Correspondent

Crowther-Hunt, Minister of Education, yesterday announced a cut of at least 750,000 full-time and part-time students at universities and polytechnics by 1981.

Speaking to a conference at the Festival Hall, organized by the North London Polytechnic, Mr Crowther-Hunt, Secretary of State for Education, told MPs that the cut in 1972, was too small and now revised estimate is 750,000.

Crowther-Hunt said the government remained fully committed to the Robbins principle of providing enough places for all who want them.

By 1981 the proportion of students entering higher education will be 17 per cent, compared with 14 per cent in 1973 and 13 per cent in 1972.

Mr Crowther-Hunt said that the Government was reviewing students' numbers in an attempt to remove the imbalance between the number of students and the number of places available.

Mr Crowther-Hunt said that the Government was reviewing students' numbers in an attempt to remove the imbalance between the number of students and the number of places available.

Mr Crowther-Hunt said that the Government was reviewing students' numbers in an attempt to remove the imbalance between the number of students and the number of places available.

Mr Crowther-Hunt said that the Government was reviewing students' numbers in an attempt to remove the imbalance between the number of students and the number of places available.

Mr Crowther-Hunt said that the Government was reviewing students' numbers in an attempt to remove the imbalance between the number of students and the number of places available.

Mr Crowther-Hunt said that the Government was reviewing students' numbers in an attempt to remove the imbalance between the number of students and the number of places available.

Mr Crowther-Hunt said that the Government was reviewing students' numbers in an attempt to remove the imbalance between the number of students and the number of places available.

Mr Crowther-Hunt said that the Government was reviewing students' numbers in an attempt to remove the imbalance between the number of students and the number of places available.

Mr Crowther-Hunt said that the Government was reviewing students' numbers in an attempt to remove the imbalance between the number of students and the number of places available.

Mr Crowther-Hunt said that the Government was reviewing students' numbers in an attempt to remove the imbalance between the number of students and the number of places available.

minor anomalies. Those are understood to concern students qualifying for hardship grants, or on field study courses, and many students on medical courses.

Mr Kenneth Forester, director of statistics at the Department of Education and Science, told the conference that he suspected that many boys had been entered away from school after the age of 16 by an increase in job vacancies for apprentices, which the raising of the leaving age had created.

Mr John Pratt, acting director of the centre for institutional studies at the North East London Polytechnic, criticized the Government for basing policies on what might be faulty projections of the birth rate and demand. Such projections only contributed to a falling-off in demand, he said.

It was up to the universities, colleges and local authorities to attract students by meeting their demands. Thus they would determine their own statistics rather than allowing numbers to be determined for them.

About half the students at universities and polytechnics have to get help with personal difficulties. Dr N. Maleson, of the University of London's central institution health service, told the conference. But students in higher education were much more healthy psychologically than the average member of the public, with about one in 50 needing mental health treatment as compared with the national average of one in nine.

Personal difficulties contributed to a wastage rate of 16.8 per cent at universities, 22 per cent in the technological faculties.

Minister backs criticism of butter tokens

By Our Social Services Correspondent
Mr O'Malley, Minister of State for Social Security, said in London yesterday that he shared the "deep resentment" of many pensioners at the restriction of butter tokens to the poorest. That was why the Government had introduced beef tokens for all pensioners.

Mr O'Malley was speaking at a conference convened by Age Concern to consider the place of the old in modern society. A report published by the organization showed that many pensioners were opposed to butter tokens and other hand-outs. Mr O'Malley said he understood and shared the resentment of pensioners at the way butter tokens had been introduced by the Conservative Government. They indicated to everyone in a grocer's shop that the pensioner presenting it was on supplementary benefit.

Dr Brandon said that once suspicion was aroused that a child had been injured in its home all the organizations concerned should come together immediately. Then an individual must be appointed to coordinate activities.

He also suggested that a much greater emphasis should be put on the welfare of the child rather than to the future integrity of the family. There should be more readiness to accept the need for permanent care orders in cases where repetitions of attacks were likely if the child was allowed to return to its parents.

The conflict between social workers who emphasized the maintenance of family integrity and others who felt that the safety of the child should come first was a recurring theme in much of the formal and informal discussion at the conference.

Dr Brandon pointed out that the largest of the five groups of patients liable to assault their children were "vulnerable women under stress" who had the common characteristic of deep regret for the injuries they had inflicted. Many in the group

would use such phrases as "when I hit him I then pick him up and cuddle him".

The other four groups of potential batterers were true sadists, the smallest group of all, who obtained relief from their own tensions by inflicting pain on others; disorganized families in which violence pervaded every aspect of their lives; those who were liable to explosions of violence, usually precipitated by the behaviour of their children; and those with hysterical traits whose safety valve, if abnormal, was an act of violence followed by one of fleeing from the scene, probably abandoning their child in a pram in the street or in a shop.

Dr Frank Bamford, senior lecturer in community psychiatry at Manchester University, warned all the groups likely to be involved in child-battering cases to use extreme caution before making accusations.

He gave examples of children whose physical conditions might suffer from such conditions as haemophilia causing bruising symptoms by quite minor impacts, others with fragile bones and even a very small group who had a total indifference to pain.

Dr Brandon said that once suspicion was aroused that a child had been injured in its home all the organizations concerned should come together immediately. Then an individual must be appointed to coordinate activities.

Dr Brandon said that once suspicion was aroused that a child had been injured in its home all the organizations concerned should come together immediately. Then an individual must be appointed to coordinate activities.

Girl 'bought petrol to burn body of man'

From Our Correspondent Nottingham

A girl, aged 18, was sent to buy petrol to burn the body of a man killed by her lover, a court was told yesterday. Then Kenneth Christopher Raisin, aged 35, burnt the body in the man's back garden, Mr Charles McCullough, QC, for the prosecution, said.

He told Nottingham Crown Court that Mr Raisin and Miss Carol England went as lodgers at £5 a week with Mr Gregory Homiak, aged 56, a Polish Ukrainian, of Carter Lane East, South Nottingham, Derbyshire, after his wife left him in April, 1973.

Mr McCullough said that in November last year Mr Raisin killed Mr Homiak, a bakery worker, with an axe in his living room. Afterwards Miss England was sent to buy wallpaper to repaper part of the room marked by bloodstains.

After burning the body, Raisin drove to a wood near Derby crematorium, and buried it. Only three small bones from the left foot were found.

Mr McCullough said Mr Raisin profited from the killing, Miss England was sent to draw Mr Homiak's disability allowance of £5.12. She also went twice to the bakery where he had worked and, saying she was his daughter, was given first £15.64 and then £18.8.

Mr Homiak's daughter, Irene, arrived to spend Christmas with her father and stayed in the house. Mr Raisin told her that her father was with friends.

Mr McCullough added that Mr Raisin reported Mr Homiak missing and Miss England finally found the burden of what she knew too much. She went to the police.

Mr Raisin, of Charnwood Street, Derby, was said to have told the police, "It happened in a blind flash. I might have got the impression he was coming at me with a knife." He pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Homiak. The case continues today.

Mr Raisin, of Charnwood Street, Derby, was said to have told the police, "It happened in a blind flash. I might have got the impression he was coming at me with a knife." He pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Homiak. The case continues today.

Mr Raisin, of Charnwood Street, Derby, was said to have told the police, "It happened in a blind flash. I might have got the impression he was coming at me with a knife." He pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Homiak. The case continues today.

Mr Raisin, of Charnwood Street, Derby, was said to have told the police, "It happened in a blind flash. I might have got the impression he was coming at me with a knife." He pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Homiak. The case continues today.

Mr Raisin, of Charnwood Street, Derby, was said to have told the police, "It happened in a blind flash. I might have got the impression he was coming at me with a knife." He pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Homiak. The case continues today.

Mr Raisin, of Charnwood Street, Derby, was said to have told the police, "It happened in a blind flash. I might have got the impression he was coming at me with a knife." He pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Homiak. The case continues today.

Mr Raisin, of Charnwood Street, Derby, was said to have told the police, "It happened in a blind flash. I might have got the impression he was coming at me with a knife." He pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Homiak. The case continues today.

Mr Raisin, of Charnwood Street, Derby, was said to have told the police, "It happened in a blind flash. I might have got the impression he was coming at me with a knife." He pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Homiak. The case continues today.

Mr Raisin, of Charnwood Street, Derby, was said to have told the police, "It happened in a blind flash. I might have got the impression he was coming at me with a knife." He pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Homiak. The case continues today.

Mr Raisin, of Charnwood Street, Derby, was said to have told the police, "It happened in a blind flash. I might have got the impression he was coming at me with a knife." He pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Homiak. The case continues today.

Mr Raisin, of Charnwood Street, Derby, was said to have told the police, "It happened in a blind flash. I might have got the impression he was coming at me with a knife." He pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Homiak. The case continues today.

Quick Gate Check-In. Makes a European Superflight faster on the ground.

If you're off to Europe on business from Heathrow and you've no heavy baggage, speed straight from your car through passport control and security...



...don't check in till you get to the departure gate.

Quick Gate Check-In is one of the things that make a Superflight super. And only British Airways has it. Ask your travel agent.



British airways

We'll take more care of you.

cedure talks uit inst minister

private hearing at Man-County Court yesterday natives of Mr Benn, ry of State for Industry, r William Swan, a Man-businessman, discussed r Barry Kushner, the ur, legal procedure g a summons taken out Swan against the minister e Court Line crash.

Mr Swan, aged 36, of Mober-shire, is claiming £674 s, being the balance he st July for a Clarkson's in Antigua. He says he e cause of a Commons ent by Mr Benn that Line would be "safe-". Neither the minister Mr Swan was in court. wards Mr Ruslyn Har- es, Mr Swan's solicitor, he department applied for ot an order for Mr Swan ply details of where and the statements were made.

Dr Brandon said that once suspicion was aroused that a child had been injured in its home all the organizations concerned should come together immediately. Then an individual must be appointed to coordinate activities.

He also suggested that a much greater emphasis should be put on the welfare of the child rather than to the future integrity of the family. There should be more readiness to accept the need for permanent care orders in cases where repetitions of attacks were likely if the child was allowed to return to its parents.

The conflict between social workers who emphasized the maintenance of family integrity and others who felt that the safety of the child should come first was a recurring theme in much of the formal and informal discussion at the conference.

Dr Brandon pointed out that the largest of the five groups of patients liable to assault their children were "vulnerable women under stress" who had the common characteristic of deep regret for the injuries they had inflicted. Many in the group

would use such phrases as "when I hit him I then pick him up and cuddle him".

The other four groups of potential batterers were true sadists, the smallest group of all, who obtained relief from their own tensions by inflicting pain on others; disorganized families in which violence pervaded every aspect of their lives; those who were liable to explosions of violence, usually precipitated by the behaviour of their children; and those with hysterical traits whose safety valve, if abnormal, was an act of violence followed by one of fleeing from the scene, probably abandoning their child in a pram in the street or in a shop.

Dr Frank Bamford, senior lecturer in community psychiatry at Manchester University, warned all the groups likely to be involved in child-battering cases to use extreme caution before making accusations.

He gave examples of children whose physical conditions might suffer from such conditions as haemophilia causing bruising symptoms by quite minor impacts, others with fragile bones and even a very small group who had a total indifference to pain.

Dr Brandon said that once suspicion was aroused that a child had been injured in its home all the organizations concerned should come together immediately. Then an individual must be appointed to coordinate activities.

Dr Brandon said that once suspicion was aroused that a child had been injured in its home all the organizations concerned should come together immediately. Then an individual must be appointed to coordinate activities.

Law Society looking at Colonel Brooks case

Facts from the High Court action for libel brought by Lieutenant-Colonel John Brooks, are to be looked at by the Law Society. Colonel Brooks is a solicitor.

If the Law Society came to the conclusion that further action was necessary, the matter would go to the professional purposes committee. The matter might then go to the disciplinary committee.

So far, the Law Society has not called for a transcript. Colonel Brooks, aged 64, a former Mayor of Kensington and Chelsea, won his libel action on Monday against the *Sunday People*, which published an article accusing him of setting a "sex trap" for young girls

and of assaulting Miss Susan Carr, aged 19, on his boat. The colonel was awarded £10 damages and each side must pay its own costs.

A spokesman for the Law Society said yesterday: "We are looking at the facts of the case, as we always do, but what action will be taken depends entirely on what conclusion comes from those facts."

Kensington and Chelsea Council said yesterday that Mrs B. Sundius-Smith, chairman of the social services committee, is to seek an early meeting with Colonel Brooks to discuss his future as chairman of the visiting subcommittee to two children's homes. Girls up to the age of 16 live at the homes.

Rating accused of girl's murder

A naval rating will appear before Sheriff Gordon Shiach at Dunfermline today, charged with the murder of Miss Catherine Phillips, of Kirkcaldy, whose body was found near the main gate of Rosyth dockyard a week ago.

The British anti-submarine frigate Rhyd broke off from a Nato exercise and steamed to Kirkcaldy, where the rating was taken off in custody and flown to Dyce.

Rail catering staff strike

Inter-City trains on Eastern Region will be without catering services today because of a one-day strike by restaurant-car staff. Services between King's Cross and Scotland, the North-east, the trans-Pennine and those between Tyneside and south-west England will be affected.

The strike, which is unofficial, is over a recent pay organization agreement. Some services may be affected tomorrow.

freighter in port

Asiafreighter arrived in uth Bay, Cornwall, day, the cargo hold having purged of the poisonous gas which 10 days ago ie master and 17 of the in hospital.

Asiafreighter arrived in uth Bay, Cornwall, day, the cargo hold having purged of the poisonous gas which 10 days ago ie master and 17 of the in hospital.

HOME NEWS

Third of all Scottish pupils kept from school as thousands of teachers join strike over pay

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

Schools in Scotland were closed to about 300,000 pupils yesterday, because of the teachers' strike, which had widened to affect a third of all the schoolchildren in Scotland. At least 10,000 teachers, members of various professional organizations, refused to work.

The Educational Institute of Scotland, the largest of the organizations, said that more than two thousand of its members had been called out at 131 schools and four colleges of education in selected areas. The institute wants a guarantee of an interim pay award of £10 a week, which would ensure a December wage of £300. The

Government has refused to say exactly what the award will be. The Scottish Secondary Teachers' Association called out its 7,000 members on a one-day strike, the first strike in the association's 30 years of existence. It said it was protesting about the way the Government handled the matter of teachers' pay.

The unofficial East of Scotland Teachers' Action Committee continued its campaign for an interim rise of £15 a week. About 60 schools have been closed or seriously affected by the campaign this week.

The EIS said yesterday that it expected to hear next Monday from Mr Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, about the size of the interim award. Mr

Raymond Thomasson, deputy general secretary, said the institute understood that Lord Houghton would tell Mr Ross the size of the award during the weekend.

It was expected that the secretary of state would then inform the national negotiating body, the Scottish Teachers' Salaries Committee, on Monday. The committee's negotiating subcommittee would meet the next day, with its deliberations being considered later on Tuesday by the institute's executive.

Mr Thomasson said that if agreement was not reached on Tuesday there might be a stoppage by all the institute's 30,000 members and withdrawal of co-operation in the training of student teachers.

Fears for in-service training plans

By Our Education Correspondent

Fears that the Government will abandon plans for in-service teacher training and special courses for new teachers were expressed last night by Mr Max Morris, immediate past president of the National Union of Teachers.

"The Department of Education and Science is hovering very deliberately over the Supply and Training of Teachers like the angel of death, spreading its wings to create an atmosphere of despondency," he said.

The report by Lord James of Rutherford into teacher-training recommended in-service courses for teachers and a special induction course for teachers in their probationary year.

Mr Morris fears that government plans to reduce the target of 510,000 teachers by 1981 would mean that the recommendations, which were accepted by the Government in 1972, will not be carried out.

His comments came after yesterday's meeting of the advisory committee, which has 29 members representing the department, local authorities and

teachers' unions. The committee discussed the implications of the latest projections on the birth rate, which is the basis for the latest government plans.

It has asked for further details on the projections from the Government and will give its advice on their implications at a special meeting on January 28.

"Whatever advice the committee may give it is quite clear that the Government intends a drastic cut in the teacher supply, based on political and economic and not on educational considerations," Mr Morris said.

Rulings today on law in 'Last Tango' case

Mr Justice Kenneth Jones will give his rulings on the law in the Last Tango in Paris obscenity trial today when the case resumes at the Central Criminal Court.

For the past day and a half Mr Jeremy Hutchinson, QC, for United Artists Corporation, the distributor, and Mr Robert Harman, QC, for the prosecution, have been making submissions on the law in the absence of the jury.

The prosecution, brought privately by Mr Edward Shackleton, aged 69, a retired Salvation Army officer, of Highworth, near Swindon, alleges that the film is obscene because of the sadistic approach to sex by the leading character.

Inquiry doctor attacked

Dr Robert Allen, aged 60, who was a witness at an inquiry into the death of a child, was attacked yesterday by a man on Monday night as he was getting into his car.

He said yesterday at his home at Moore, Cheshire: "I am satisfied the attack was connected with the RSCPA business." He received a telephoned death threat after giving evidence at the inquiry.

Gas blast injures 12

Twelve people, including several children, were taken to hospital with minor injuries yesterday after a gas explosion in a house in Meadow Lane, Nottingham.

Littlejohn alert after call to lawyer

By Michael Horsnell

Detectives intensified their hunt for Kenneth Littlejohn after a man claiming to be the fugitive bank robber and self-styled spy telephoned a lawyer in Devon yesterday.

The new police alert for Mr Littlejohn, who escaped in March from Mountjoy prison, Dublin, where he was serving a 20-year sentence for robbery, began after his wife, Mrs Christine Littlejohn, petitioned for divorce at Torquay.

The man claiming to be Mr Littlejohn asked Mr Kenneth Scroggs, a solicitor practising at Totness, Devon, to act for him at the divorce hearing.

The call dispels rumours that Mr Littlejohn, aged 33, who claims to have planned the bank robbery, had been approved of by British intelligence and had been murdered by an IRA revenge squad.

A warrant for his arrest was issued by Bedfordshire police in March. Det Chief Supt John Grant, who was granted the warrant, said he was alerted by The Times yesterday: "We are now inquiring into this call. I have never had any evidence to suggest that Littlejohn was anything but alive."

Devon and Cornwall police are understood to be making inquiries on behalf of Scotland Yard.

After the divorce case, in which Mrs Littlejohn was granted a decree nisi on the grounds of her husband's unreasonable behaviour and that of her three children, Mr Scroggs said the telephone call had lasted about five minutes.

He told me: "It could only have been Mr Littlejohn. I know the things he was talking about. They were personal to the divorce. He seemed calm and collected as always."

"I am sure that the call came from abroad and from what he said I think it is possible he will contact me again within a month. I shall be taking expert advice as to whether I can represent a man who may be a fugitive from the law."

At the divorce hearing, Mr David Wheeler, a Torquay solicitor acting for Mrs Littlejohn, told Judge Jones that he had no doubt that the man who had been lifted and taken to the court by a helicopter was Kenneth Littlejohn.

He told the judge: "The call was from some way away. I know the sound of his voice and I am quite satisfied from that, and from what he knew of this matter, that it was Kenneth Littlejohn."

"He told me he was content for the marriage to be terminated but he understood that he had to make arrangements with his wife with regard to property. He had heard that his wife would be seeking an order for property with which he is not in agreement."

"I have good grounds to believe that I shall receive further information well within a month."

Judge Goodall said the property matter would be dealt with later in chambers. He ordered the case to proceed.

In evidence, Mrs Littlejohn, aged 31, said she had lived with her husband for three years during their 12-month marriage. She lives in a terraced house in Torquay, the subject of the property order.

Kenneth Littlejohn was jailed for 20 years and his brother Keith for 15 years after the £67,000 bank robbery.



The overflowing Thames, photographed between Sonning and Reading yesterday.

Call for help from troops to save waterlogged sugar beet crop

By Hugh Clayton

Agricultural Correspondent

An appeal for help from troops to save the British sugar crop came yesterday as the food industry said government policy might lead to a shortage of sugar-based groceries.

The British Sugar Corporation, which has usually harvested more than half of its crop at this time of year, said this month that it was cutting supplies to industry by up to half. Its harvest is expected to be almost a third less than last year.

J. Sainsbury, the retail grocery company, said yesterday that it had imported 500 tons of icing sugar from West Germany because of the severe shortage in Britain. The imports would cost more than half as much again as home-produced.

"Most of the beet still to be harvested is on heavy land, and there is a danger that frost and snow will set in before farmers are able to lift it," the corporation said. Less than half of the crop had been lifted and two processing factories had closed because of lack of supplies.

Food trade associations also told Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, that the policy of maintaining steady supplies to shops at the expense of those for food manufacturers was unfair. Mr Tim Fortescue, secretary-general of the Food and Drink Industries Council, said later: "Something will have to be done because we are in short supply nationally on sugar."

"We are worried that our industry is going to be short of sugar next year because what sugar there is will go to the housewife at subsidized terms. We think that what has happened to milk, where the sub-

sidy has stimulated demand so much that there is little left for making dairy products, may happen to sugar."

The British Sugar Corporation, which has usually harvested more than half of its crop at this time of year, said this month that it was cutting supplies to industry by up to half. Its harvest is expected to be almost a third less than last year.

The sharpest cuts were in pigs, where the breeding herd in September was more than a tenth smaller than in September last year. There were 93,000 fewer dairy cattle and the rate of increase of the beef herd fell slightly during the summer.

The National Farmers' Union said that the dairy figures were a further demonstration of the "run down in the industry." The ministry also said that egg-laying chickens in the country were down by more than half a million over the

year, a decline of more than a hundredth.

The Queen is to help Welsh livestock farmers by sending them several tons of hay from her Sandringham estate in response to an appeal by the Norfolk branch of the National Farmers' Union.

Norfolk farmers are to send Christmas "food parcels" containing fodder to Wales, where farmers are faced with bankruptcy and high fodder costs, and many say their animals may starve.

Bread warning: RHM, the largest bakery company in Britain, said yesterday that if the Bakers' Union carried out its threat of banning overtime and Sunday working next week, varieties of bread as well as total output would suffer.

Industry leaders are to meet union representatives on Friday.

Bureau will help disabled to study

A national bureau for handicapped students has been formed in London at a meeting of disabled people, teachers and government agencies. It will help disabled young people to undertake higher or further education and to find suitable jobs.

A study of the difficulties of handicapped students found that they did not have the same opportunities as other young people because of a lack of co-ordinated help.

Conviction in Dugdale case prompts harangue

Bridget Dugdale, had taken from the dock at D Special Criminal court yesterday after being found guilty of charges connected with hijacking of a helicopter. She refused to stop a 10-m harangue.

Miss Dugdale, aged 34, her two co-defendants, Eamonn McTear, aged 18, and P. Treacy, aged 20, both of bane, co Tyrone, were guilty of possessing explosives, unlawfully seizing an air and exercising control over and taking a car without consent of its owner while in a firearm. Sentences will be passed today.

After the verdict Dugdale began a 10 m speech and when she refused to stop Mr Justice Peck ordered her to be removed from the dock, scuffling between them and Mr McTear and Mr Treacy, while a gallery shouted abuse at judges.

In her speech, Miss Dugdale who is already serving years in prison for her part in the theft of paintings from Alfred Beit, referred to proposed banning of the IRA.

"No security measures wipe us out," she said. "We are thousands. We are where, including English. Do not be misled by this sense of identity cards, a nation and banning the IRA."

"Since when has the ever been legal in England? Will we stop us? For man the English have 2 volunteer to take their. There is no way a guerrilla will be beaten. The English lost this battle."

"We do not seek to innocent people but the Government neither can protect your sons." Miss Dugdale described judges as "three tribunes" and said she would "sell" her birthright of Ireland, sell back to England."

She said she was English born, born in a class who claimed to have ruled the for their own private benefit and agreed on the basis of military rule and whose rule brought down by struggle of people round world."

Earlier the court had that the three defendants part of a gang that for pilot to fly his helicopter Strabane while milk churn raining explosives were t out.

Mr Treacy is serving years for armed robbery membership of the IRA at out of an incident in which Garda patrol car was held at the end between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. Mr McTear is serving five for a firearm offence from the same incident.

Sherwood Forest ph

A plan to preserve Sherwood Forest by planting thousands of oak is to be launched in Nottinghamshire County Council. The scheme will cover acres in the Sherwood Rufford country parks, and be spread over a hundred

Exhibition covers Churchill writings from school to war

By Philip Howard

The British Library is opening on Friday a centenary exhibition to the man who became accidentally to and concomitantly with his other activities, one of the most noble writers of English of this century.

Bagshot said that the trouble with most writers was that they had a dream, and that Winston Churchill, like Thucydides, Julius Caesar, and Claudius, wrote history in lucid intervals between making it. His original ambition was to be a journalist, modelling his style on such unlikely and disastrous examples as Gibbon, Macaulay, and parliamentary debates.

The exhibition covers his vast output of varying quality: 160 separate books and pamphlets; more than 60 contributions to other books; and more than 800 contributions to newspapers and periodicals. This voluminous output, much of it ephemeral, brilliant in flashes, and more than 1953 Nobel Prize for Literature.

The first book, *The Story of the Malakand Field Force*, dealing with a petty frontier campaign in India, written by a young officer who had taken part in it, was published in 1898. Towards the end of

his life Churchill said: "I have not stopped writing them since, except when interrupted by war."

The British Library covers the works faithfully and in detail, starting from the beginning. Churchill's first published work, as far as can be ascertained, was a letter to *The Harrowian* complaining about the school gymnasium. It already rings with the authentic precocious authority and hammer-blows of anthesis: "Dear Sirs, Great as the School undoubtedly is, it cannot afford to allow any of its mechanism to fall out of gear."

Other exhibits demonstrate Churchill the purist and the edi-

tor's nightmare. His types: *The Second World War* ran sets of galley slips including three alternative textual versions. His American publishers ever gave up and published in d white lists of corrections we crossing the Atlantic.

The exhibition includes a tion of the biography, history, adventure, travel, politics, even a novel produced by th who threw in national crisis phesied it, resolved it, and spare time chronicled it. It is open in the King's L at the British Museum from 1 until February.

to's nightmare. His types: *The Second World War* ran sets of galley slips including three alternative textual versions. His American publishers ever gave up and published in d white lists of corrections we crossing the Atlantic.

The exhibition includes a tion of the biography, history, adventure, travel, politics, even a novel produced by th who threw in national crisis phesied it, resolved it, and spare time chronicled it. It is open in the King's L at the British Museum from 1 until February.

Man on drug charge took more with him to court

A man who appeared in court on a drug charge was searched there and found to have drugs on him, the prosecution alleged yesterday.

Sebastian David Dew, aged 25, of Beaufort Mansions, Beaufort Street, Chelsea, was sentenced at Inner London Crown Court to 12 months imprisonment after pleading guilty to having cocaine, heroin and cannabis at the same court last September 19.

Mr Jonathan Cole, for the prosecution, said that during a raid on his flat in August 1973, Mr Dew threw a canister of cannabis out of his bathroom

window and it fell on a policeman's head. When he appeared on remand after pleading guilty to possessing the cannabis, the drugs were found on him when he arrived at the court. He had told the police: "I must have been stupid but they did not search me last time."

Michael Lawson, for the defence, said that after Dew had learned to play the guitar in a classical style he became involved in the pop scene and it was his introduction to drugs.

Mr Ian McLean, the deputy judge, told Mr Dew: "This is another one of the cases of humankind, resisting from the filthy trade in the West End of London."

Concorde too noisy, report says

Los Angeles, Nov 26.—The noise made by the Concorde on its visit here last month was above the acceptable limit, according to a report released today. It said Concorde was up to six decibels louder than the Boeing 707, the noise level of which has been fixed at the maximum.—Reuter.

Soldier accused

David Brian Salisbury, aged 27, a trooper with The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, was remanded in custody until December 4 when he appeared at Highgate Magistrates Court, London, yesterday, charged with the murder of Mr Leonard Munson, a milkman, at Newlands Road, Horney, on November 9.

'Too much television sex and violence'

By Kenneth Gosling

Arts Reporter

A two-year survey into children's television viewing habits says it is felt that children should watch only a limited amount and that there is too much sex and violence. However, the advantages generally outweigh the disadvantages.

The project, which involved interviewing children and parents and covered several regions, was commissioned from Opinion Research Centre by the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Its results are examined today in the IBA's official journal by Dr Malory Wober, its deputy head of research. He says it is

unlikely that parents would admit that their own children have exposure to a damaging diet of too much, or too much harmful, television, since such an admission reflects on the parent as well as on television output.

"On the other hand, a picture is sometimes created of parents who are ready to ban their children watching anything. There were more of these parents among the lowest than among the highest social class group."

Among 68 per cent who claimed to stop their children watching at some time, most of the reasons were that it was too late, but 77 per cent gave "too much sex" as the reason and 20 per cent blamed violent programmes.

Building unions unhappy over 17 per cent offer

By Our Labour Editor

Leaders of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians yesterday expressed dissatisfaction with the building employers' pay offer of 17 per cent, saying it was a 12-month package for a million workers in the industry.

The union executive did not reject the offer, and it is likely to form the basis for negotiations involving three other unions in the industry on Monday. The offer is designed to satisfy TUC wage guidelines, and will increase average earnings in the industry to £59.95 a week by the end of June.

BBC justified in seeking big licence fee rise

By Our Arts Reporter

Mr Denis Forman, chairman of Granada Television, said yesterday that the BBC was justified in seeking a big increase in licence fees.

He said at a luncheon given by the Broadcasting Press Guild that independent programme companies had borne a general increase of 20 per cent in costs. In the case of London Weekend, the increase had been 30 per cent. Although he did not think that the BBC's costs were as high, he felt the corporation's demand was justified.

He hoped the BBC would not be disbanded. One of the good things about the two systems was their genuine diversity.

The BBC's annual report and accounts will be published today. It is expected to show that the corporation is facing serious financial difficulties.

No announcement of an increase in licence fees will be made today. The matter is still being discussed with the Government.

The Government is likely to argue that since the corporation was able to afford big pay increases for its staff recently, a move that brought a protest from the Secretary of State for Employment, its finances might not be that bad.

Number 1 in a series



ROOF INSULATION

This winter you'll want to be certain you make the most of the warmth and comfort that your clean and simple electric central heating provides. So use electricity wisely—because the cost of producing it has risen dramatically as a result of the increased prices of coal and oil.

First, insulate your roof. It's where the 'Invisible Invaders' strike first in most houses.

From around £25 you can put 3" insulation in an average 3-bedroomed semi—not much when you think of the future savings in your heating bill.

The Electricity Council, England & Wales

Alistair Cooke's America
Alistair Cooke presents his personal view of the history of the American people, from the first explorers to the twentieth century and the problems facing the USA today.
Published in N. America by Knopf Inc. £6.00

The Weather Machine
Nigel Calder
This book explains the latest theories and discoveries about the earth's climate and the causes of storms and freak weather conditions. And it presents new evidence that we may be heading for a new Ice Age.
Published in USA by Viking Press £3.25

Tomorrow's World: 3
David Paterson
A fully illustrated survey of some exciting—and sometimes frightening—developments in science, medicine and technology.
£2.50

Microbes and Men
Robert Reid
The dramatic story of the medical pioneers who discovered the bacteria which cause disease, and developed cures and vaccines to fight them.
£2.50

The Mighty Continent
John Terraine
A personal view of the turbulent history of Europe since the beginning of this century. It is linked with the BBC 1 series, and contains many contemporary illustrations.
Published jointly with Hutchinson £5.95

A Child in the Forest
Winifred Foley
In this charming book Winifred Foley recalls her childhood in the Forest of Dean, and contrasts the harsh conditions with the humanity and love of her family and neighbours.
£2.25

BBC PUBLICATIONS
from bookstalls

مكتبة من الأصل

WEST EUROPE

French told they have power to overcome their economic crisis

Charles Hargrove
Nov 26

President Giscard d'Estaing, in a broadcast tonight, said that he had the power to overcome the economic difficulties. He was not "in a period of crisis or great depression" as one could fear a massive "production".

At the end of the effort to solve present problems, would be a resumption of economic development of the country. He said the people regularly month in order to explain Government's policies, a fact he had inaugurated in this year as Finance Minister.

A broadcast was essentially an analysis of the economic and social situation. "In difficulties", he said, part of a world problem. Loss for France of 35,000m (£3,181m) through the in oil prices was something one has the power to cancel. It takes place outside "frontiers".

He said he must spread out as far as possible among the French. He admitted that in the external factors there were the "weaknesses" of the French economy, which did not react vigorously as others.

He said the 1975 was a development of production. The Government had the power to do so, because it had

needs, "your needs" to meet; and also because it had an instrument in the shape of public finances. "Whose situation is at present one of the most favourable in Europe, and will enable it, at the chosen moment, to put into operation support measures". This was a hint that if the pressure of restriction became too great it would be relaxed.

"The Government is, contrary to what you are told, at no one's orders, and at the service of no one. But it has the power to facilitate the action of those it employs, of those who work, and who produce."

Referring to the motor industry which was one of the most seriously hit, he said that the Government would take unprecedented steps to help its reorganization, to enable it to overcome the shock of the present slow-down.

He had a special word of comfort for medium and small firms which have been feeling the pinch most acutely. In store for them was "the resumption of French economic development which will give them their chance."

But it was natural, with severe unemployment threatening, that he should go out of his way to reassure the workers. Tomorrow's Cabinet, he promised, would adopt additional measures in favour of redundant workers.

resident's methods of work are criticized

Our Own Correspondent
Nov 26

A distinct slump in the popularity of President Giscard d'Estaing and his Government shown by the latest public opinion poll in *Le Figaro* yesterday and there is increasing criticism of his statesmanship and methods of work.

Some weeks past *Le Monde*, the satirical weekly, has been suggesting that head of state is not too keen to work. Today the authoritative voice of *Le Monde* echoes these suggestions and analyses personal methods of government critically and in detail.

It refers to the talk common in political lobbies and Paris salons the apparent "absence" of Giscard d'Estaing from the political scene—and notes that same criticism was levelled against M. Pompidou in his time.

M. Giscard d'Estaing, it says, regards the presidency as a job, not as a mission, and wishes to continue to lead his private life as he pleases, which explains his disappearances at weekends and the fact that his personal staff seldom know where he is.

The newspaper refers prudently to "several incidents", including a collision between a car driven by the President and a milk lorry at an early hour in the morning. *Le Canard Enchaîné*, less cautiously, has made play of the President's private life.

According to *Le Monde*, the President dislikes "thick files and prolonged audiences", and prefers personal conversations, often on the telephone, to im-

promptu visits. He likes to improvise, and does so well, this enables him to escape from "bureaucratic restraints".

He does not read the press summaries prepared for him, but prefers to glance through the papers himself. His presidential staff is much smaller than President Pompidou's—17 instead of 27—and he does not want it to act as a kind of supergovernment but as a gaffer group to throw out ideas.

Since the presidential elections, one of his advisers is quoted as saying M. Giscard d'Estaing feels he is the only guardian of the truth. Another believes he has a certain disdain for officials, preferring the aristocracy (a reference to some of his private friendships).

M. Giscard d'Estaing, *Le Monde* goes on, enjoys the "solitary exercise of power" which he condemned in General de Gaulle seven years ago, when he was in the political wilderness after losing the Finance Ministry.

He regards the present economic crisis as due to natural or uncontrollable external factors, so that he does not regard the situation as in any way imputable to his government. He is therefore inclined "to wait until the equilibria which are today upset are restored by the impact of other events largely unpredictable."

Le Monde concludes: "What is involved is not the coldness of the technocrat. What is held against the head of state, and not without reason, is well and truly his refusal to consider the political dimensions of the problem."

Abortion Bill is resented by French MPs

Our Own Correspondent
Nov 26

Mme Simone Veil, the Minister of Health, today told the National Assembly that France could no longer "continue to use its eyes" to 300,000 women having abortions every year outside the law.

She was introducing the Government Bill to liberalize abortion laws. It proposes to authorize abortion with medical approval, in the first 11 weeks of pregnancy. The operation would not be covered by the national health insurance. But women genuinely unable to benefit from social assistance.

More than 70 amendments have been put down and 40 deputies, most of them from the Government ranks, are due to speak during a three-day debate. The Government has made the issue a free vote of conscience.

Prisoners strike in Danish day of protest

Our Own Correspondent
Copenhagen, Nov 26

Thousands of strikers and unemployed union members called for the resignation of the Danish minority Liberal Government today in a mass demonstration staged by trade union leaders.

Sympathy strikes were staged in Danish prisons and two special trains carried unemployed building workers from Jutland to Copenhagen.

The demonstration and strikes have added tension to a sensitive political situation which is widely expected to precipitate a parliamentary defeat for the Government in mid-December and a January election. Government newspapers today predicted the election would come on January 14 if Mr Poul Hartling, the Prime Minister, cannot get support for an economic package.

Strike on French television spreads to provinces

Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Nov 26

Striking journalists and technicians today occupied the news studio and managerial offices of the French second television channel in protest at the plan to dismiss 260 of the 680 journalists employed full-time on the broadcasting service (ORTF).

The news programme was topped, adding to the disruption of radio and television programmes in the past 24 hours.

Police were called in to clear the offices about an hour later, 23 shouts by the demonstrators "We belong here, not you".

The strike, which began in Paris yesterday, spread without warning today to regional stations. In Marseilles, for instance, journalists announced that they would provide no services until further notice. They claimed in a statement that in the regions two union delegates out of every three had been included in those earmarked for dismissal.

Their claim was underlined by the executive board of the national journalists' union, which declared: "The Govern-

ment is indulging in an operation of repression of union activity. Many union militants, members of works committees, editorial delegates appear in large numbers among the castaways. The national executive of the union wholeheartedly backs the threatened fellow journalists of the ORTF and calls on the whole profession to demonstrate its support in a form to be decided."

This could well mean that the newspaper journalists will join the strike.

The broadcasting strike began yesterday afternoon, when plans were announced for staffing the six autonomous companies, which are to replace the ORTF in the new year. It had been expected that the reorganization would involve some pruning, but such drastic action came as a bitter surprise.

The 260, for whom no jobs are available, were invited to make claims for employment in writing, but it was not thought that more than 20 or 30 would be spared the axe. The pruning is likely to be even more severe among the 1,100 part-time stringers of the ORTF.

Both Mafia and Fascists suspected of seizing increasing number of people for ransom

Italians buy arms for fear of kidnappers

From Patricia Clough
Rome, Nov 26

The present wave of kidnappings in Italy—at one point last week 10 people were being held simultaneously for ransom—has created as much alarm and as many problems as the earlier bomb attacks.

Kidnapping has become in the past two years a huge industry which, according to one calculation, has brought in some 30,000m lire (about £20m).

The sense of alarm and insecurity which the kidnappings have created is not limited to millionaires. After the seizure of the owner of a car showroom and the daughter, aged 11, of a jewellery salesman, even the moderately well-off are beginning to fear for themselves and for their children.

Some people are reported to be buying pistols and seeking permission to carry arms. Others are hiring bodyguards, or seeking insurance.

The kidnappings pose many unanswered questions. Why is this particular form of crime flourishing in Italy? Is it sheer chance that the latest spate of kidnappings coincided with one of the longest and most difficult government crises since the war? Are the cases unrelated or part of an organized plan? Is this sense of insecurity just what the kidnappers want?

One theory is that some, at least, of the kidnappings are yet another fascist plot to undermine confidence in the state and create a demand for a

strong "law and order" government.

The sudden rush of kidnappings immediately after new laws increasing the penalty for kidnappers came into force last month, seems like a deliberate defiance of the state.

Although in the past both right-wing and left-wing extremist groups were believed to organize kidnappings to finance their other activities, there is as yet no evidence that any have been planned for terrorist reasons.

Signor Taviani, who was then Minister of the Interior, did not appear to exclude this possibility when he declared, last week that the kidnappings were "an attack on the democratic institutions of our country" and appealed for confidence in the police.

Others blame many of the kidnappings on the Mafia. Only professional criminals, they say, could carry them off with such precision, having studied minutely the financial situation and daily lives of their victims, leaving no clue to their own identity, getting the ransom paid smoothly into a numbered Swiss bank account.

Less efficient kidnappers, such as the ones who demanded a huge ransom in 10,000 lire notes, forgetting that it would need a lorry to carry them, or the flustered bandits who bungled the capture of the children of Signor Giacomo Manzù, the sculptor, are thought to be amateurs.

Mafia gangs have extorted huge ransoms particularly in northern Italy in the past and investigations have led to the arrest of Signor Luciano Liggio, an alleged Mafia leader.

Still others feel that the kidnapping industry is flourishing simply because it is now possible to extract vast sums of money at very small risk.

Figures presented recently by Dr Elio Zanda Loy, the national police chief, show that out of 290 people arrested or charged, in connection with kidnappings in the past four years, few have yet come before a court. Some have actually been set free again.

Our Milan Correspondent writes: While a Padua court began the first kidnapping trial using the new procedures, under which stiffer penalties—up to 25 years' jail—and a speedier hearing are promised, the offence showed little sign of abating.

In the neighbouring town of Verona, Signorina Maria Melloni, aged 20, the daughter of a wealthy insurance executive was kidnapped yesterday. When she failed to return after visiting a friend last night her family reported her disappearance to the police.

Later her car was found on the road and her captors in a telephone call to the family asked for a 400m lire (£260,000) ransom. According to unfirmed reports the ransom was paid today.

UN staff plan first pay protest strike

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Nov 26

Most of the 7,000 international civil servants employed by the United Nations and its specialized agencies here are expected to be on strike on Friday morning, in support of demands for higher pay—particularly for pensioners, hardest hit of all by inflation and currency depreciation.

This half-day strike, described as the first such action in United Nations labour history, is regarded by its organizers as merely symbolic, an earnest of what may be to come.

Pickets positioned round main buildings have been instructed to use verbal dissuasion only. Staff at United Nations offices elsewhere in Europe, possibly also in New York, are expected to join in.

United Nations employees are in "professional" and "general services" categories. The former are seeking a 12 per cent rise and the others an immediate review of earnings, which should take place each four years.

While salaries are increased on an index system, the cost of living adjustment, now representing as much as 40 per cent of total remuneration in some cases, is not pensionable. In addition, pensions are paid in dollars, irrespective of whether individual contributions were originally in Swiss francs.

With the drop in value of the dollar, pensioners have been worst affected: a 40 per cent

reduction in purchasing power since 1971 for some 1,200 living in the Geneva area.

Of some 40,000 "internationalists" worldwide, only about a fifth work in New York.

The United Nations staff organizations are pressing for acceptance of their proposals by the General Assembly—where some delegates are resisting. "We are tired of delays, tired of inaction and inertia", their statement says, "tired of being rebuffed by misstatements and specious arguments".

Mr Edward Thompson (ILO), president of the Federation of International Civil Servants Associations, spoke about "quite tragic hardship cases" of former ILO secretaries trying to live in Geneva on totally inadequate pensions, with the serving staff obliged to make charitable contributions.

With the United Nations financial shortfall at the end of this year expected already to be about £26m, the staff demands would add a further £2,600,000 to annual costs.

Irrespective of the overall economic situation, expansion programmes, conceived apparently for the United Nations bodies as they might be at the end of the century, have been going ahead steadily here.

A £22m 11-storey structure for the ILO has just been completed. Down the road from it a new edifice is arising for the swelling "Omni/Wipo" (World Intellectual Property Organization).

ADVERTISEMENT

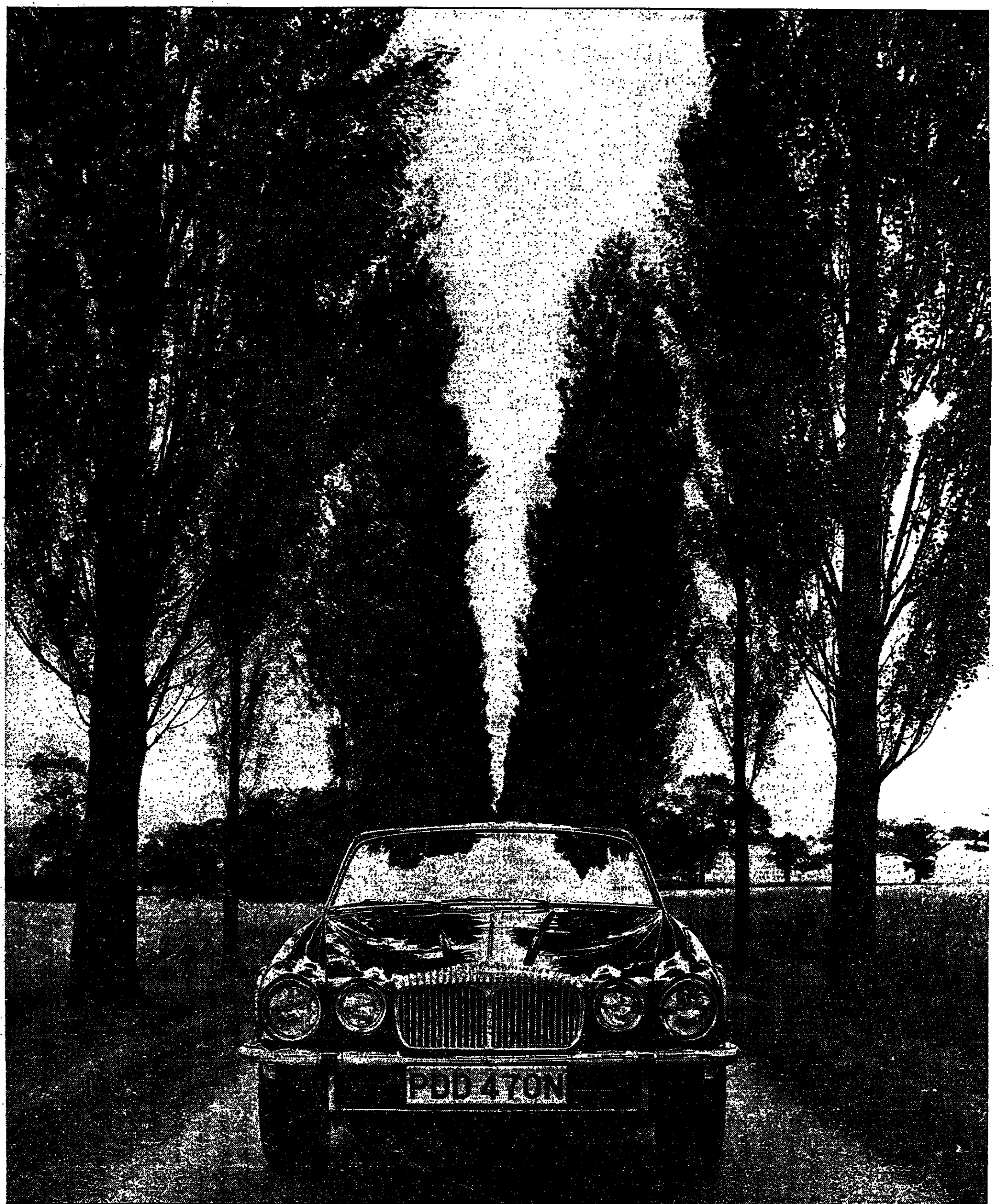
Why Are You A Bore?

A FAMOUS author and educationalist reveals that there is a simple technique of everyday conversation which can pay you real dividends in both social and professional advancement. It works like magic to give you added poise, self-confidence, and greater popularity.

According to this author, many people do not realise how much they could influence others simply by what they say and how they say it. Those who realise this radiate enthusiasm, hold the attention of their listeners with bright, sparkling conversation that attracts friends and opportunities wherever they go.

After all, conversation has certain fundamental rules and principles. The good talkers know these rules and apply them wherever they converse. Learn the rules and make your conversation brighter, more entertaining and impressive.

To acquaint all readers with the easy-to-follow rules for developing skill in everyday conversation, full details have been printed in a 24-page book, "Adventures in Conversation", sent free on request. The address is: Conversation Studies (Dept TSC7), 9 Mandeville Place, London W1M 6AE.



Join the silent minority

The world of Daimler is a world of sublime silence and effortless ease: a meeting place of technical excellence and traditional elegance. Restrained but responsive, impressive but never intrusive, this is a car to drive, as much as to be driven in. Daimler Double Six: a carriage and twelve.



Daimler

OVERSEAS

Chinese hint that US should withdraw recognition of Taiwan

From David Bonavia
Peking, Nov 26

Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, a Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, today dropped a broad hint that it was time the United States withdrew its recognition of the Taiwan regime.

In the presence of American journalists, Mr Teng told Dr Kissinger, the visiting Secretary of State, that it would be a good thing if the talks they were having could be held in Washington as well as Peking. Although Dr Kissinger tried to pass the remark off lightly, it was clear that Mr Teng was referring to the fact that members of the Chinese leadership have refused to visit Washington as long as the Taiwan authorities have an embassy there.

Dr Kissinger, who arrived here yesterday evening for a four-day visit, is reliably understood to expect no substantial progress on the Taiwan question for the time being. However, there is a possibility that the question of American assets frozen in China since 1949 might be solved in principle if the Chinese side were prepared to take a political decision on it. Although mainly technical in nature, the assets problem is still one of the stumbling blocks to a further improvement in Sino-American relations.

The American Secretary of State is apparently so pleased with the agreement on arms control which he and President Ford achieved with Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, during their

recent meeting near Vladivostok that he does not feel obliged to bring home any extra political coup from his visit to China.

Indeed, the Soviet agreement to such control is seen partly as a way of rewarding the Americans for agreeing to come to Vladivostok at all, although they risked offending the Chinese leaders by meeting the Russians so close to the Chinese border.

The agreement on a ceiling for deployment of nuclear missiles will be represented by the Ford Administration as a most valuable breakthrough in the talks.

The implications of the agreement are so highly complex that Dr Kissinger may spend a good deal of his time here explaining them to the Chinese leaders, who are unlikely to be impressed by the prospects of a lasting peace or a long term slowing down of the arms race.

Dr Kissinger this morning toured the former imperial palace, together with his wife and his two children by a former marriage, before meeting Mr Teng.

Our Washington Correspondent writes: A claim that Mr Nixon, while on his visit to China in 1972, restrained Dr Kissinger at the last moment from conceding to his hosts that the United States unreservedly recognized Taiwan as a province of China is reported in the present issue of *New Republic* magazine.

Continuing discussion of this thorny issue is likely to complicate Dr Kissinger's attempt to arrange a summit meeting between Chairman Mao



Dr Kissinger and Mr Teng Hsiao-ping using chopsticks at a banquet in Peking on Monday night.

Tse-tung and President Ford, the magazine suggests.

The disagreement among the American party about Taiwan is understood to have been reported only in secret session to congressional committees by Mr William Rogers, then Secretary of State.

It throws a fascinating light on the haggling over the so-called Shanghai communiqué which was the culmination of Mr Nixon's apparently triumphal visit.

Mr Nixon, and apparently Mr Rogers, objected in Shanghai to granting the concession unless the communist leaders

promised to renounce force in the attempts to regain Taiwan.

Dr Kissinger was sent back and the haggling continued until the last morning, with the Chinese refusing to accept any limitation on what they insisted was internal policy.

Hence the formula that emerged, with both sides declaring their own positions. At the time the American position was widely reported as a concession.

The United States, it declared, does not challenge... that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is part of China. But it called

for a peaceful settlement while the Chinese insisted that "liberation" was their affair.

New Republic asserts that the United States should "cut off the tail" of the Shanghai communiqué, and emulate the Japanese in reducing their presence on Taiwan to a token.

The United States—even less under Mr Ford than Mr Nixon—is most unlikely to abrogate its defence treaty with the Chinese nationalists. That would offend both the Republican right wing and the liberal Democrats who champion Taiwanese self-determination.

Poll call after Tanaka resignation rejected

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Nov 26

Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the Japanese Prime Minister, the son of a poor farmer who became a self-made multimillionaire, announced today that he has decided to resign as president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party as a result of scandals surrounding his private business interests.

As a result, Mr Tanaka, who is 56, will automatically step down as Prime Minister as soon as the party elects his successor, probably before December 11 when an extraordinary session of the Diet (Parliament) convenes.



Dejection: Mr Tanaka leaves his official residence after resigning.

As the ruling party announced Mr Tanaka's formal decision today, Japan's political opposition and the powerful left-wing Sohyo (General Council of Trade Unions) called for a general election. However, it became abundantly clear that the ruling party, badly hurt by its inability to control inflation and subsequent charges that Mr Tanaka has evaded taxes and used his position to enhance his personal fortune, has no intention of dissolving the Diet and calling elections.

Mr Tanaka, who succeeded Mr Eisaku Sato, has held office for two years and four months as the first Prime Minister to achieve office without a university education since the Second World War.

While none of the charges against him has been verified, Mr Tanaka issued a short statement today declaring that he feels morally responsible for the "political confusion" caused by his personal problems.

Prime Minister who reportedly has had trouble sleeping since the scandal erupted last month, said he felt it was a matter of shame that a misunderstanding should exist among the people "for even one moment".

The statement was handed this morning to four senior party executives, Mr Etsusaburo Shiina, vice-president, Mr Susumu Nakaido, secretary general, Mr Zenko Suzuki, chairman of the executive council, and Mr Sadao Yamanaka, chairman of the policy research council, when they called on Mr Tanaka at his official residence.

Mr Tanaka, who asked the party to select a successor as soon as possible, will stay on as a caretaker prime minister. The present cabinet will resign as soon as the party elects a new leader.

Mr Tanaka was first elected leader of the party and subsequently prime minister of Japan in July 1972 when his jovial down-to-earth approach and his ability to take quick ratings to 62 per cent.

His image was given a further boost in September, the same year, when he visited Peking to normalize relations with China. But from then on disenchantment began to set in. In the first place his plans to remodel the Japanese archipelago, published in the form of a book by the Prime Minister, took the price of land beyond the means of the ordinary wage-earner.

In addition, as a result of

the ruling party's close association with big business and the Government's inability to curb inflation, Mr Tanaka's support dropped to 22 per cent shortly after the oil crisis developed early last year. He was subsequently blamed for an election defeat in July this year when the ruling party almost lost its overall majority in the Upper House of Parliament. At the time two of his adversaries in the party, Mr Takeo Fukuda, the former Finance Minister, and Mr Takeo Miki, the former Deputy Prime Minister, resigned from the Cabinet to challenge Mr Tanaka's leadership.

He was ultimately forced to step down today after he failed to provide satisfactory replies to a series of questions in the Diet. The allegations suggest he purchased property at a sum far in excess of the earnings on his tax returns and established companies under false names to further his business interests.

In the meantime, four of Japan's main opposition parties welcomed Mr Tanaka's resignation, but threatened to continue their investigations into his business activities after he finally steps down.

A spokesman for the Japan Socialist Party, the largest opposition group in Parliament, claimed Mr Tanaka's resignation reflected the collapse of the administration under the ruling party and the people's lack of faith in the present Government. The spokesman demanded that power be transferred to the Socialist Party.

The Communist Party asked the Government to transfer power to a caretaker government under the opposition groups pending a general election.

The change in Japan's leadership is unlikely to have any effect on foreign policy or have much impact on Asian neighbours, apart from China. Peking will be watching the power struggle with keen interest, aware of the fact that the slightly more conservative Mr Fukuda opposed the Government's decision to break off ties with Taiwan.

Leading article, page 17

Washington critics of Ford missile agreement

From Fred Emery
Washington, Nov 26

Some scepticism over the United States-Soviet nuclear missile understanding voiced here today as it became clear that the vaunted " ceilings" limiting strategic arsenals would allow both sides to have more than they possess present.

President Ford, briefing congressional leaders confidentially today, asked them not to rely on the actual figures he agreed with Mr Brezhnev in the Vladivostok talks. But Senator St. Thurmond, a right-wing Republican, emerged to agree that new totals were "not quite much" when the 2,500 figure reported in *The New York Times* and *Washington Post* were put to him.

Neither side at present so many launchers in the of bombers and land and marine launched rockets, the agreement does appear limit the Russians at least building as many launchers as the United States under the so-called Salt I agreement. The "can" which Dr Kiss said had been put on, as he said with the pen in his hand, is a better image than reality.

Senator Thurmond said thought the Senate would not agree if it proved the way the President does it. However, the conservative critic, Senator Henry Jackson, the Democratic provided a counterweight, warning of a "fire storm" if the agreement is not approved.

Mr Ford then said in a him supposedly because he not a regular in the House leadership. He was, however, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr Jackson complained Vladivostok agreement was verbal, he said on a by fast television news program. He did not like the sound of it.

He raised the question: What had been done to limit the number of deliverable heads? He noted that the number of warheads was subject to limitation. He wanted to know more about "verification".

Senator Thurmond had firm that there would be on-site inspection. It is unclear how satellites can ascertain what and how many warheads are carried inside its case. But the senator said Mr Ford's confidence that present means of detection are adequate.

Experts suggest that the head variation can be detected from rocket configuration silhouette characteristics—all possible, but not detectable through photography and electronic monitoring.

Senator Jackson's scepticism was not shared by the congressional leaders.

21m defence system may only 10 minutes, page 16

Portuguese islands granted independence

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, Nov 26

Two steps forward in Portugal's decolonization programme were announced today. One was the signing of an agreement on the independence of the islands of São Tomé and Príncipe, the other the signing of a pact between Angola's opposing freedom groups, FNIA and UNITA.

The granting of independence to the island territories on July 12, 1975, was agreed after talks in Algiers between Dr Almeida Santos, Portugal's Overseas Minister, and Mr Miguel Tróvada, the head of the São Tomé freedom organization.

The agreement was signed in the presence of President Boudienné of Algeria and members of his Government in Algiers. Representatives of the Angola and Mozambique freedom movements, MPA and Frelimo, also were present. Among the provisions in the agreement are effective independence in July, 1975, a local provisional government in the mean time and a Portuguese high commissioner.

King Constantine pledges to defend democracy

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Nov 26

The exiled King Constantine of the Hellenes pledged tonight that he would defend democracy and always obey the will of the people, if the referendum of December 8 restored the monarchy.

He was addressing the nation from Britain in a pre-recorded television broadcast. On Thursday he is to receive a group of Greek journalists in his house in Surrey.

The broadcast marked the opening of the referendum campaign. The voters are to choose between "a democracy with king" on a brown ballot, and "a democracy without king" on a green ballot.

A number of royalist organizations have sprouted throughout Greece, some of them led by former generals who resisted the dictatorship. Prominent lawyers and intellectuals set up committees in favour of a republic.

The King in his broadcast referred to the errors committed in the past weakening the country's democratic way of life. "Such errors must be avoided in future. Let us be

guided in this by prudence and the valuable experience we have gained."

The republicans are challenging suggestions that King Constantine had learnt his lesson. One doctor said: "We have had enough of promises by the dynasty to respect the people. They cannot lure us now."

The anti-monarchists scattered today thousands of leaflets bearing a poor portrait of Queen Frederika, the Queen Mother, with the lines: "I am coming, I will be with you on December 8." She has taken up philosophy and now lives in India. Her frequent interventions in Greek politics have left a bitter memory.

In his speech the king said that the abolition of the monarchy by the Papadopoulos regime in June last year was "arbitrary and illegal". He emphasized that he himself had challenged the junta "in an act of resistance" to stage a free plebiscite on the monarchy.

Political parties, except the New Democracy of Mr Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, have declared themselves against the restoration of the monarchy.

US generals spared from some awkward questions

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Nov 26

The Senate armed services committee has saved two of America's top generals from embarrassing questions—for the time being.

An attempt to call General George Brown, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, to explain his caustic remarks about the Israel lobby was defeated by a vote of 11-4. And a call to summon General Alexander Haig, Mr Nixon's controversial chief of staff, to testify on his fitness to be Supreme Allied Commander Europe, was put off until January—after he has assumed the NATO post.

Neither action means the generals are in the clear, but they have escaped until the next Congress.

"The Brown buster", according to Senator John Stennis, committee chairman, had been "disposed of". He noted that General Brown had apologized, and had been personally reprimanded by the President.

However, Senator Thomas McIntyre, with powerful support from liberal Democrats on the Senate floor, promises to have

General Brown called to explain how he can still effectively lead the armed forces.

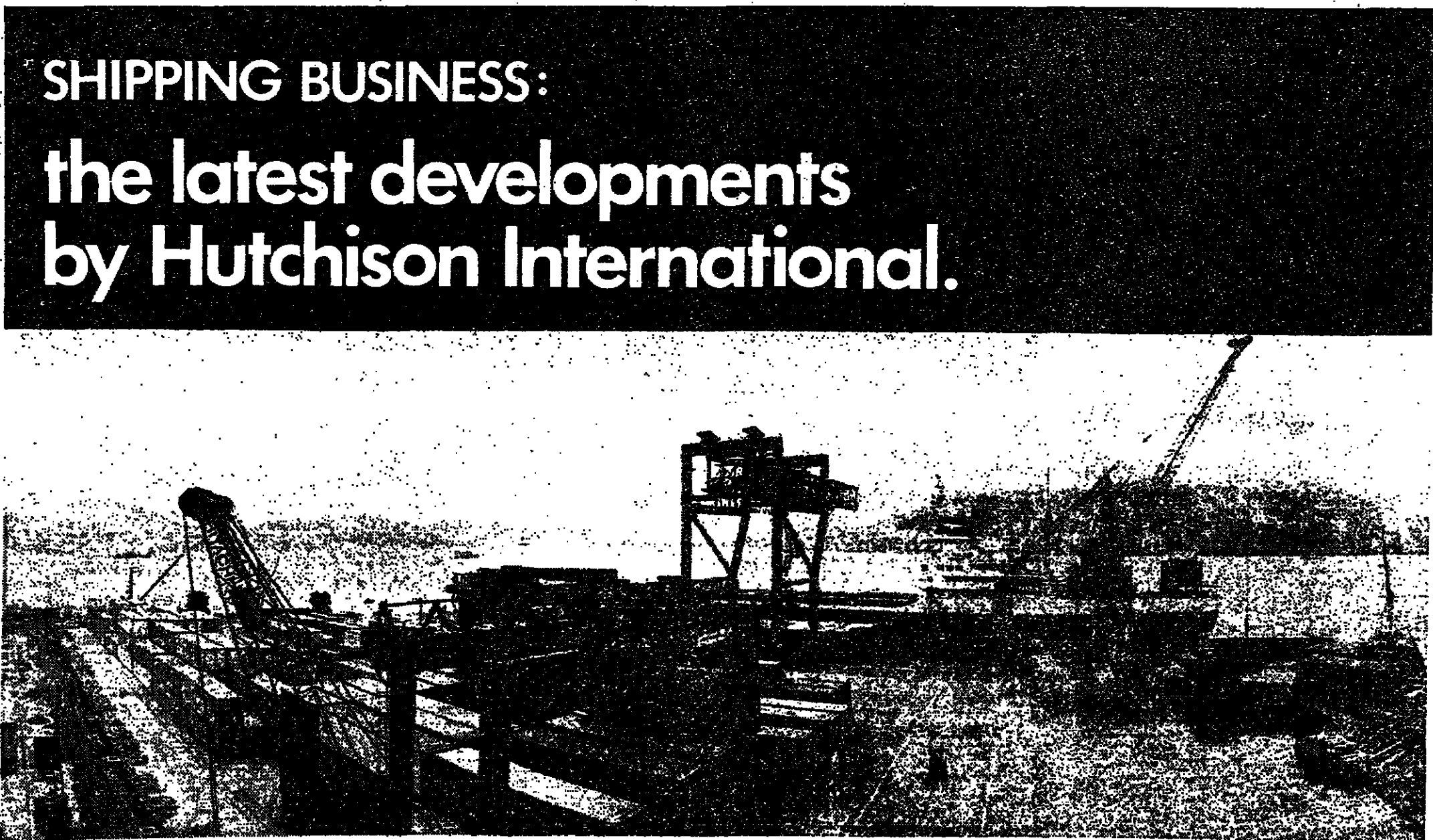
General Brown, an Air Force general, has not exactly helped matters by yavering levity in his first public treatment of the matter in a speech at Sacramento.

At issue was his statement at Duke University over a month ago that the Jewish lobby was "50 strong you wouldn't believe". He added that Jews "own the banks in this country, the newspapers".

In fact, nothing could be further from the truth than this last statement—and there was a howl around the country, not only from Jews.

Yesterday, to great laughter at a business lunch, the general said he had now learned "a great deal about the corporate structure of banks and newspapers", and how ignorant he had been before his Duke University remarks.

He noted that he had received letters of support from Jewish leaders around the country and said he was "both awed and appalled by the divisiveness this incident has caused".



Hong Kong is one of the busiest ports in the world, with a well earned reputation for the fast turn-around of ships. Through their considerable interests in Hong Kong United Dockyards (HUD) Hutchison International work at keeping this reputation intact.

Among the latest developments - facilities that include five dry-docks, two capable of docking vessels up to 35,000 tons dwt, a floating dock which can accept vessels up to 25,000 dwt.

To aid fast turn-around even further, solid back-up is provided by extensive machine shop, propeller and electronic services manned by more than 6,000 skilled workers. In addition, there is a specially built low profile container crane, with an out reach of 144 feet; instrumental, recently, in handling the "Hong Kong Container", 39,153 tons weight, 870 feet long. With the combination of new ship and tailor made equipment, one container load of approximately 50 tons can be handled every two minutes. Follow-through on cargo is carried out by Whampoa Transport Ltd., a fleet of radio operated trucks, each with a cargo-carrying capacity of 30 or more tons.

Docking, Containerisation services. Ship repairs. Cargo transport. These are but a few of Hutchison International interests. Perhaps they're your starting point to mutually profitable business discussions in the future.

HUTCHISON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

the dockers

Hutchison International Ltd., Prince's Bldg., 20th FL, H.K. Tel. H-230161 Cable Add: "HILHKK".

Office of the U.K. Representative
No. 36 Savile Row, London W1X 1AG
Tel. 01-734 0104

Crown Prince of Ethiopia denounces mass killings

By Nicholas Ashford

The mass execution of former government ministers, officials and military officers by the Ethiopian military regime last weekend was strongly condemned yesterday by the Crown Prince of Ethiopia, Merid Azmarch Asfa Wossen, son of the deposed Emperor Haile Selassie.

In a statement broadcast in Amharic and beamed to Ethiopia, the Crown Prince said he was "horrified and deeply grieved by the recent summary execution and massacre of Ethiopian officials and members of the armed forces". He condemned what he described as a massacre without trial.

The Crown Prince, who is staying in London, said: "The establishment of the commission of inquiry and the Military Tribunal to dispense justice and provide a fair trial has been bypassed in a mockery of justice. This is an affront to all Ethiopians, young and old, who are struggling to create a just system in our country."

He appealed to all Ethiopians and to friends of Ethiopia throughout the world to use their influence to uphold the legitimate human rights of every individual in defending himself in a fair trial. He said the wrongs of the past should be corrected but not used as grounds for "unproductive vengeance".

Our Political Staff write: Backbenchers of all parties signed a motion tabled in Commons calling on the military government in Ethiopia to restrain, justice and mercy.

The motion also calls for House views with deep concern the mass execution of lea- Ethiopians apparently will proper trial, notes many of are held in detention on specified charges, regrets the headable desires of Ethiopian people for police change and social justice sh have been accompanied by uncharacteristic brutality, urges HM Government, in a party with other Governm known to be concerned, advancing the genuine v being of the Ethiopian peo to impress upon the mil- provisional government the r for restraint, justice and mer

Among the principal si- tories are Sir Bernard Bra Mr David Steel, Sir Geoffrey Freixas, Mr Nicholas Winter Mr Winston Churchill, Mr C Townsend, and Mr Ro Lewis.

Addis Ababa, Nov 26.—B tary units across Ethiopia v ordered to stay in their racks, reliable foreign sou reported today.

The military government, one of its roughest statements far, said it would t opponents as criminals. It the execution of 60 former cials without trial should te Ethiopians a lesson.

U Thant to lie in state at UN headquarters

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Nov 26

The body of U Thant, the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, is to lie in state at United Nations headquarters from tomorrow with an honour guard of two security officers.

In a brief session yesterday, tributes were paid to U Thant by Dr Kurt Waldheim, who succeeded him as Secretary-General in 1972, and by representatives of the different regional groups at the United Nations—Asia, South-West Asia, Africa, Latin America, East and West Europe, and the Arabs.

In his message, sent from the Middle East, Dr Waldheim said that U Thant had guided the United Nations for 10 years through a period of change and turbulence.

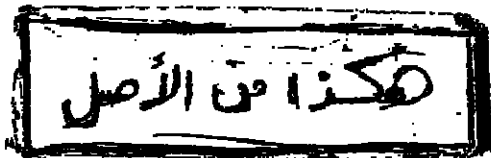
Mr Minic ends his talks in London

By A. M. Rendel

Mr Milos Minic, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, leaves London today at the end of his three-day official visit yesterday completed his talks with British ministers.

He met Mr Callaghan, Foreign Secretary, and Hattersley, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and later cul on Mr Wilson, with whom discussed the Middle East, Cyprus and Anglo-Yugoslav relations.

The earlier talks mainly concerned European matters. Callaghan gave his views on development of the European Economic Community, and Minic spoke of Yugoslav relationship with it. Close relations with the Community a clearly of crucial importance Yugoslavia.



WALDHEIM

critics
Ford
agreed

Waldheim strives to prevent another Israel-Syria war and Knesset 'hate UN' session

Mr. Waldheim, the Austrian Secretary of State, arrived in Jerusalem from Damascus for a meeting with Israeli leaders on the day of the disengagement of Israeli forces on the Golan Heights.

President Asad of Syria has issued a mandate for a further 90-minute meeting with the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Golda Meir.

Mr. Waldheim described the situation between Israel and Syria as very serious and said that an effort must be made to bring about a settlement.

He said that the United Nations had been building up the two sides over the last few weeks. Ten days ago, he said, the situation was at its most tense.

Mr. Waldheim said that the United Nations had been building up the two sides over the last few weeks. Ten days ago, he said, the situation was at its most tense.

official in the entourage of Dr. Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, in Peking.

Until full details are received from Dr. Waldheim, satisfaction in Jerusalem is tempered with caution. There has been no hint so far of what conditions, if any, Syria is seeking to attach to its acquiescence in the proposed settlement.

Assurances from Washington have to be looked at twice these days. American diplomacy towards Israel follows a two-stage process, on the lines of the old Jewish joke which begins: "First the good news..."

Mr. Waldheim said that the United Nations had been building up the two sides over the last few weeks. Ten days ago, he said, the situation was at its most tense.

Mr. Waldheim said that the United Nations had been building up the two sides over the last few weeks. Ten days ago, he said, the situation was at its most tense.

Police are on guard against demonstrations during the visit, either Israeli or Arab, to demonstrate their solidarity with the PLO to the Secretary-General. A petition to Dr. Waldheim is circulating in east Jerusalem and the West Bank, protesting against alleged police brutality in checking last week's student demonstration.

In spite of the cheering prospect of reduced Golan tension, the mood remains sombre in Jerusalem. Nobody doubts that if Israel is relieved of the military threat for the time being, it will come under intense political pressure for further concessions to keep up the momentum of peace moves.

Mr. Rabin was visited by a delegation from the National Religious Party today. It recently rejoined his Government, urging on him the need to bring the right-wing opposition party Likud into a wide coalition to meet the expected challenges.

The proposal is supported by some Labour Party members and by the Independent Liberal Party. Its argument is based on the contention that the old divisions on policy lines which were dictated by disagreement over how much of the West Bank should be ceded to King Hussein in a peace settlement are meaningless now that the PLO has taken over from Jordan.

This is rejected by the left-wing Mapam, which is threatening to leave the Government if Likud joins it.

Apartheid's 'ugly face' opposed by nationalists

From Michael Knipe, Cape Town, Nov 26

The town council of Krugersdorp in South Africa's Transvaal province has become the first National Party-aligned municipal body to take steps to abandon "offensive" apartheid regulations.

Several other municipal councils have taken similar steps but they have been dominated by the parliamentary opposition United Party.

The councillors passed unanimously a resolution proposed by a United Party supporter which called for the elimination of "practices which cause offence and serve no purpose."

It was emphasized that the move would be within Government policy. The proposer mentioned the "Whites only" signs on public beaches and the limiting of blacks to one day a week at the local game reserve as examples of the offensive regulations that might be changed.

He also suggested that a new library might be opened to all races.

A councillor who supports the National Party said that the Government's policy was more subtle than it had been in the past. We must keep pace with the times, he said.

The councillors decided to appoint a committee to consult local black leaders over what regulations might be abandoned. Three local Asian politicians were allowed for the first time to attend the council meeting.

A further sign of the increasing concern over black sensitivities was given in a speech by Mr. Punt Janson, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration. People who did not want to accept that the black man was busy awakening were blind and irresponsible, he said in a speech in Windhoek, South West Africa.

In brief

Zaire amnesty announced

Kinshasa, Nov 26.—President Mobutu last night announced an amnesty for all Zairese political prisoners and all political exiles, including the estimated 4,000 Katangese gendarmes in Angola.

He told a public gathering that he wanted Zaire to be "a country with no prisons." However, capital punishment for murder is to be retained.

Ceausescu refusal

Bucharest, Nov 26.—President Ceausescu has rejected a proposal at the eleventh party congress here to confirm him in the post of party secretary for life.

TV award winners

New York, Nov 26.—Yorkshire Television has won an international Emmy award for the play Mr. Axelrod's Angel and another award goes to London Weekend Television for Aquarius, Hello Dali.

Bridge fall kills 142

Katmandu, Nov 26.—The Nepal Foreign Ministry said today that 142 people were feared to have drowned last week when a suspension bridge collapsed on the Indian-Nepal border.

Tower plans rejected

Rome, Nov 26.—The special commission of the Ministry of Public Works studying projects to secure the leaning tower of Pisa has rejected all 14 proposals for a government appeal.

Water, power crisis

Rawalpindi, Nov 26.—Pakistan is threatened with a serious water and energy crisis which may drastically affect industry and agriculture. The persistent low rainfall over catchment areas has led to a virtual drought in the Punjab and the Indus valley.

India-Pakistan talks

Delhi, Nov 26.—India and Pakistan opened talks in Delhi today on a resumption of trade, which has been non-existent since the 1965 war over Kashmir. The discussions come after an inconclusive meeting between senior officials in Islamabad earlier this month aimed at resuming air links and overflights.

Public transport aid

Washington, Nov 26.—President Ford today signed a Bill granting \$11,900m (£5,130m) in federal subsidies to local bus and train services over the next five years. He said it would help to reduce America's excessive consumption of petrol and curb pollution and congestion in cities.

Hamburg police raid

Hamburg, Nov 26.—Police today arrested a Hamburg lawyer, Herr Wolf Dieter Reishard, and eight other people during a swoop on suspected members and sympathizers of militant anarchist groups. There have been reports of threats to kidnap prominent political figures.

Compassionate return

Bangkok, Nov 26.—Mr. Thanom Kittikachorn, the former Thai Prime Minister, exiled to the United States in a coup 13 months ago, will be allowed to return to Thailand for 15 days to visit his sick father.

Combining a career of achievement with one as a wife

Wives of VIPs tend to bask in, or endure, reflected limelight; some defiantly try to prove they are someone special, too, and a lucky few effortlessly combine being consort with being achievers in their own right. Lady Medawar, wife of Nobel Prize winner Sir Peter Medawar, CH, FRS, belongs to the latter group.

Her sphere of interest happens to be topical: birth control and the ecological and humanitarian reasons behind the need for it. Long before population explosion and conservation of resources became catchphrases, Lady Medawar was involved with such issues. Before the war, as a post-graduate biology student at Oxford, she was a member of the first laboratory next door—she chose an ecological subject for her thesis.

Now, four children and five grand-children later, she is celebrating the fifth anniversary of the Margaret Pyke Centre, which is the world's busiest family planning clinic—10,000 new patients last year, an average of 1,000 patients a week. It is also a model establishment for the study and training of family planning for doctors from home and overseas, and it is hoped, will soon be the first training centre in family planning for nurses. In the present controversy about whether specially trained nurses should be allowed to sign repeat-prescriptions for the pill, Lady Medawar's experience is a valuable asset. It also has a sophisticated research data retrieval system, and generally it is pleased with its first five years' work.

That it is little known to outsiders doesn't worry anyone, and is largely due to the fact that it shares premises, and works closely with, the Family Planning Association whose job it is to keep in the news. The Margaret Pyke Centre, not unnaturally, is often believed to be part of the FPA (sometimes even by its own patients), but it values its separate identity enormously, because it was set up by a small group of friends, as a memorial to Margaret Pyke, who was Secretary and then Chairman of the FPA during its phenomenal growth period, until her death in 1966. Then Lady Medawar became Chairman, and held that office till the MPC started functioning.

When the Duke of Edinburgh opened the Centre on November 27, 1969, he finally made birth control an approved establishment cause, and made it much easier for the MPC to attract the donations it still needed. That he did come was an example of the kind of work at which Lady Medawar excels, and which she herself says is her main contribution to the teamwork which made the MPC the success it is. She has said: "I don't have brilliant ideas, but I can use, and put across, other people's." She knew one of the Duke's scientific advisers, explained the centre's purpose to him—and was then almost sure that the Duke would accept her invitation.

Lady Medawar is, to put it bluntly, brilliant at soft-selling public relations;

put more politely, she has a flair for approaching the right people in exactly the right way at exactly the right time. One example of her ability to get funds without actually asking was before the centre was officially opened and the late Richard Crossman, then Social Services Secretary, was invited to look over the brand new place. "I'll never forget his words," remembers Lady Medawar, "at lunch he suddenly said to me: 'Why don't you ask us for a grant?' He meant the FPA, of which Lady Medawar was still chairman; the grant which came in due course was the first government money the FPA had ever had; one third went to the MPC.

Lady Medawar, then Mrs. Jean Medawar, started working for the FPA in the late fifties, interviewing girls at clinics. Then she was asked to win friends and influence people who were in close touch with young women. She said: "I called on employers, magistrates, teachers and so on, to explain what we were trying to do, and why. I personally have always felt passionately that, whether to have children or not should be a conscious choice for every couple to make. Traditionally, of course, people married to reproduce, because the survival of the species was at stake, and so naturally it had to be socially unacceptable to opt not to have children. Alas, the situation has changed drastically, but society's attitude has not.

"Psychological and social pressures are still so strong that it needs a lot of courage, or at least self-confidence, deliberately not to have children, without feeling guilty or odd. Yet only those couples who have badly wanted children—and I mean children, teenage problems and all, not cuddly little babies—had any, we'd probably reach zero growth. And we'd solve the unhappy because-unwanted children problem.

"But it hasn't at all sunk in yet that women can be equally useful members of our community, and equally feminine, whether they have children or not."

Impatient with the slow progress in attitude changes, she adds: "It's still so much easier and much more acceptable to get pregnant than not, and it still needs more defiance than most women have, to say 'I'm not cut out to be a mother!' I get very irritated when people say 'women are made to have babies'. Aren't men?" The latest MPC project is aimed at making sixth-formers discuss all these questions. "Early next year we are hoping to launch six seminars for about 50 sixth-formers who, in groups of 15, will have lectures from eminent people, including Dame Barbara Ward and Professor Richard Beard. They will discuss, for example the interdependence of population growth and personal relationships. ILEA approval has been given, and now headmasters and mistresses of 25 schools are being asked to choose two students each to act as delegates. At the end of the seminars, the students will be asked for their comments and what changes they think should be made before we develop the scheme further. Ultimately, we hope an O level syllabus will grow out of the project."

Lady Medawar—her husband won the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1960 and was knighted in 1965—doesn't now find, and never has found, it difficult to combine her social duties—entertaining, attending functions, etc.—with her work, which though voluntary, has always been pretty time and thought consuming. For the past 15 years she has also been joint editor of *Family Planning*, the FPA magazine, and she has been joint author of a book on family planning.

She started work outside the home when her youngest child was eight. "I don't say that it's right to be home while the children are young—it happened to be right for me," partly because her husband had less time for the family than "normal" fathers. She says she never felt "consciously jealous of his fame and brains or hard done by because he was away a lot or working. But, if I'm absolutely honest, perhaps I wouldn't have been quite so strongly motivated to do things on my own—like translating from Russian. I wanted to do this badly—and did eventually. I took Russian at evening classes, and used to get up at six to fit the homework in." She feels she might have reacted differently if she hadn't "always known—and I mean known, not thought—that her husband was going to go very far indeed: 'I knew he had a fantastically creative brain when we met; I was 19 and he was 20.' They married soon after. 'I worked in the laboratory till my white coat bulged ominously and my professor suggested I'd better go home. Altogether I had a charmed life. I went to Exeter, then to Oxford, then to Cambridge. Peter, four lovely children. I always was terribly conscious that things couldn't go on being perfect, that one day something awful would happen. When it did, I was shocked, of course, but somehow I wasn't really taken by surprise.' In 1969 her husband, while reading the lesson in Exeter Cathedral as part of his duties as President of the Royal Society, had a severe stroke. He was in a Middlesex Hospital ward for five months. Lady Medawar somehow managed to persuade the sister to let her help nurse her husband. 'I wore a white coat and occasionally emptied other patients' bedpans, too.' Thanks to medical science, plus luck and determination, Sir Peter recovered sufficiently to get back to his work. 'He is hemiplegic—that means he is paralysed down one side, but he is perfectly all right.'

The Medawars have recently been staying in a villa above Lake Como which belongs to the Rockefeller Foundation and is lent to intellectual VIPs who need peace and quiet to work. 'Peter is writing an *Introduction to Biology* for laymen. He says we are writing it, but that's just being polite; I understand what non-scientists would not understand—I lower the level. 'The work went fine, but what was more important, five years after his severe stroke, Peter climbed the 210 metres up from the beach.'

Ruth Miller



How hospitals should alter their attitude to childbirth

The feelings experienced by a woman on learning that she is pregnant for the first time will obviously depend on whether the pregnancy was planned or unwanted. Even in a planned and much-wanted pregnancy feelings of delight will be mixed with surprise and even shock.

A pregnant woman feels more vulnerable; she knows that her actions could endanger the health of her unborn baby. She is bound to be anxious for the baby's safety—both physical and emotional.

There is no doubt that most mothers would prefer to have their babies at home and that their experiences would thereby be happier. But in Britain today few, if any, doctors would agree to deliver a woman of her first baby in her own home. The small but definite increased risk to the baby is unacceptable. This risk is smaller for a second baby but thereafter it increases. It is these risks which have led to the national policy of advocating hospital delivery.

I believe this to be the right policy and I do not think that those individuals and bodies advocating a return to home deliveries can hope to succeed in putting back the clock. It would be far better if they could put their effort into improving the system and humanizing hospital care.

Childbirth is a family affair and hospitals must alter their approach in order to ensure that it remains so. For far too long there has been a conspiracy against husbands both in pregnancy and labour.

Evidence suggests that few husbands accompany their wives to the antenatal clinic even on the vital first visit when pregnancy is confirmed. The responsibility for this lies with hospitals and doctors rather than with husbands. In some hospitals, husbands who accompany their wives are told to wait in a different area in order not to mix with the usual pregnant women in the antenatal clinic who come unaccompanied or with another woman. It is up to doctors to influence midwives and others working in the clinic so that husbands are made welcome and

at ease. The attitude should be one of surprise if a girl is not accompanied by a man rather than the reverse.

Antenatal classes explaining the physiological changes of pregnancy and what happens in labour should be for husbands as well as wives. This is the time when husbands as well as wives are told their role in labour. Most husbands now want to be with their wives throughout labour but they must be trained for this experience.

Hospitals which merely tolerate the husband in the labour room without providing any preliminary training for him must be made aware of the dangers of such a policy. A couple untrained for the experience may well not come up to their expectations for each other, thereby creating unnecessary problems for the future. Hospitals where the staff have not yet learnt the role of the husband in pregnancy and labour would almost do better to ban husbands from the labour theatre rather than risk their exposure to an unsupported traumatic experience. At least in this way the hospital would be honest in advertising its approach and enlightened couples could try to avoid its doors.

Obviously a woman is likely to be referred to her nearest hospital for delivery but there is nothing to stop her being delivered in any hospital provided the obstetrician agrees, and is satisfied that the distance from her home is not too great for the woman to arrive in time once labour begins.

In deciding which hospital to choose the experiences of friends will be the strongest influence. The most human hospital will give the newborn baby to his mother the moment the doctor or midwife is satisfied that he or she is breathing normally. This should be long before the placenta is delivered. Skin contact between mother and baby is vital and it is natural for a mother to hold her naked newborn baby to her breast while the infant may or may not choose to suckle.

This hospital will have a similar approach to the care of babies in the wards where they will naturally have their costs

alongside their mothers' beds. No restriction will be placed on picking up the baby who can be put to the breast whenever he cries and whenever his mother feels like it. It will also not be regarded as abnormal if a mother chooses to keep her baby in bed with her. The only possible risk of such a situation is if the baby rolls off a high bed when a mother falls asleep. It is no longer believed there is a risk of "overlying" a healthy baby.

Ideally the baby should stay beside his mother at night. Many mothers find it more restful to pick up their babies and breast feed them when they cry rather than wondering how the child is in a distant nursery. This problem is increased when the nursery is sufficiently close for cries to be heard, particularly before a mother has learnt to identify her own baby's cry.

The major problem in leaving babies in the ward at night is the mother's fear that her baby will keep other mothers awake by crying. This problem can usually be solved for each mother by ensuring a general discussion on the ward led by a sympathetic ward sister.

Brothers and sisters of the new baby are as essential as visitors to the ward as are husbands. They should be allowed to visit with their fathers at any time of the day except during the afternoon rest. The risk of a healthy child introducing infection is lower than the risk of a doctor or nurse transferring infection from one patient to another, whereas the risk to family relationships if siblings are not allowed to visit is indeed great.

Where a normal delivery is anticipated a woman can be booked for a "48 hour delivery". Under this scheme, provided everything is in order, she is discharged after two days to the care of her family doctor, who is likely to have undertaken the antenatal care, and to her own midwife. In many hospitals it is now possible for the family doctor or the domestic midwife to deliver the baby so that there is no break in the continuity of care.

Dr Hugh Jolly

bel forces in Iraq may dream of independence are more than ready to settle for home rule

irds renounce their heart's desire

dward Mortimer

"Liberated area" of Kurdistan is a strip of territory stretching along the Iraq-Syria border for some 500 miles. Zakho in the north to Aqrah in the south.

These towns are in the hands of the main Government forces, but the Kurdish forces are so far from reaching the frontier at Aqrah that they are marking time at Aqrah and Dohuk in the north, at Rawandiz, Ranya and Diza in the east.

The main Government offensive since August has been concentrated in the east, and is aimed at the upper valley of the Tigris, up which the allied Hamilton Road (built by the British mandate) runs towards Rawandiz before turning steeply up to the north of Haj Omran, on the Syrian frontier.

On the floor of this valley the upper end lies the town of Aqrah, which is the capital of the de facto Kurdish state. Eight years ago, it was a long and busy street, a public bath, a prison for captives, a post office, a police station, a bank, a newspaper, a cinema, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a school, a hospital, a mosque, a church, a synagogue, a library, a museum, a zoo, a park, a garden, a playground, a sports ground, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a cricket ground, a football pitch, a boxing ring, a wrestling arena, a circus, a theatre, a concert hall, a cinema, a television station, a radio station, a telephone exchange, a post office, a bank, a newspaper, a

Boost your box

This masthead pre-amplifier or 'booster' made by Labgear Limited – a Pye Company – has already brought a fourth TV channel to many parts of Britain.

About 98 per cent of homes can normally receive three channels; but with Labgear's pre-amplifier attached to a suitable aerial, viewers in many areas can watch sharp, clear TV pictures from distant transmitters serving other regions.

* Pye brings to every system project an overall capability that is unique – in technical scope and in the quality of project management.

If you wish to know more about Pye, send for a colour brochure from:

Director, Corporate Projects, Pye of Cambridge Ltd., St. Andrew's Road, Cambridge CB4 1DB.



Photograph by Paul Brierley

Profit from Pye systems



* Automation and Control • Broadcasting Equipment • Business Communications • Closed Circuit Television Systems • Component Technology • Data Handling and Computer Peripherals • Electrical Appliances • Industrial, Scientific and Analytical Instrumentation • Plastics Moulding and Finishing • Radio and Television Receivers • Radio Frequency and Low Voltage Heating Equipment • Telephone and Radio Communication Systems

Just one girl can save your company thousands of pounds.

Without moving from her chair, she can run a complete central filing system for your office—however big it is.

She can find, send up to you and restore every file that you may require in a day.

She can do it with a Vickers Conserv-a-trieve system. All she does is to select the container number on a control console in front of her.

An electronically controlled conveyor moves swiftly down the banks of file containers, moves up to the right one and brings it to her. She takes out the file you want and presses a return button.

The whole process takes seconds.

It's just as simple and fast if you are filing computer tape reels or spare parts.

Naturally an automated system doesn't need the space a filing clerk needs. And it can move faster, go higher and respond instantly.

So you get your files quicker and save filing space.

This saves a lot of money. Major clients in Britain expect to save themselves thousands of pounds through the use of Conserv-a-trieve equipment already installed or in progress.

A U.S. Government Department is saving \$36,000 a year and a leading London Merchant Bank has cut down office space needed for filing by 40%.

Each Conserv-a-trieve installation is planned and built to suit an individual application exactly.

In almost every case the system can be designed to accommodate your existing filing system.

You can still use the same kind of files and the same coding system you use now.

All that is changed is the existing storage and retrieval method and the problems associated with it.

Post the coupon for more information about Conserv-a-trieve. Or ring us on 01-686 4333/4344.



Please send me full details of Conserv-a-trieve. And arrange for a personal demonstration.

Name

Position

Company

Address

Automated Systems Division
Vickers Limited

Roneo House, Lansdowne Road, Croydon CR9 2HA.

Finding the facts

a Special Report on information storage and retrieval systems

New methods tackle avalanche of paper

by Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent

There is no interruption to the avalanche of information generated in all sectors of industry, administration and science.

Providing access to that information is being done by new methods. Nuclear scientists, for example, can obtain much of their information by using a keyboard to interrogate a computer-based data bank.

In only one or two subjects, such as advanced theoretical physics and mathematics, do scientists exchange letters and visits as the main channel for disseminating their most important ideas in a communication network of friendships.

The reason why most people in research, industry, education, government and so forth cannot do this is the "information explosion".

Thousands of papers and reference books are produced every year on every conceivable technical topic. However, an even greater amount of documentation comes from commercial companies, the law, government departments and, more recently, European organizations. Hence libraries and special information centres are in danger of drowning under this mass of material.

Most of the literature connected with advanced methods of storing and retrieving information tends to be for scientific purposes because here the problems are more readily identified. However, many questions arise in the running of offices and factories that are suitable for answering by technical information retrieval methods. An airline seat reservation system, through which a booking clerk can instantly check on available space at the push of a button, is a commercial example.

This is an intriguing development in the application of computers because the same machine can be doing a much larger but different type of information processing job at the same time for the accounts and engineering sections of the organization.

Airline reservation schemes have a particular significance because they form one of the few applications of information retrieval about which some estimate can be made of costs and benefits. Airline operators know how much it costs to have empty seats on a flight, and hence how much they are prepared to spend to avoid this happening by examining customer services.

In the calculation, high priority is clearly given to achieving an instant response to inquiries. There are differing attitudes on the subject, as shown by developments among the banks which also have to cope with the quick retrieval of information to satisfy customer inquiries.

In many banks the possibility of waiting in a queue for a complete statement of one's account is a thing of the past. It now needs 24 hours to be obtained from the new computer information centre. The decision to work this way is economic, not technical.

Information retrieval ideas comparable to the reservation system are being applied to medicine so doctors can quickly get access to patient records and allied documents. There are far more specialized groups giving assistance to science and industry.

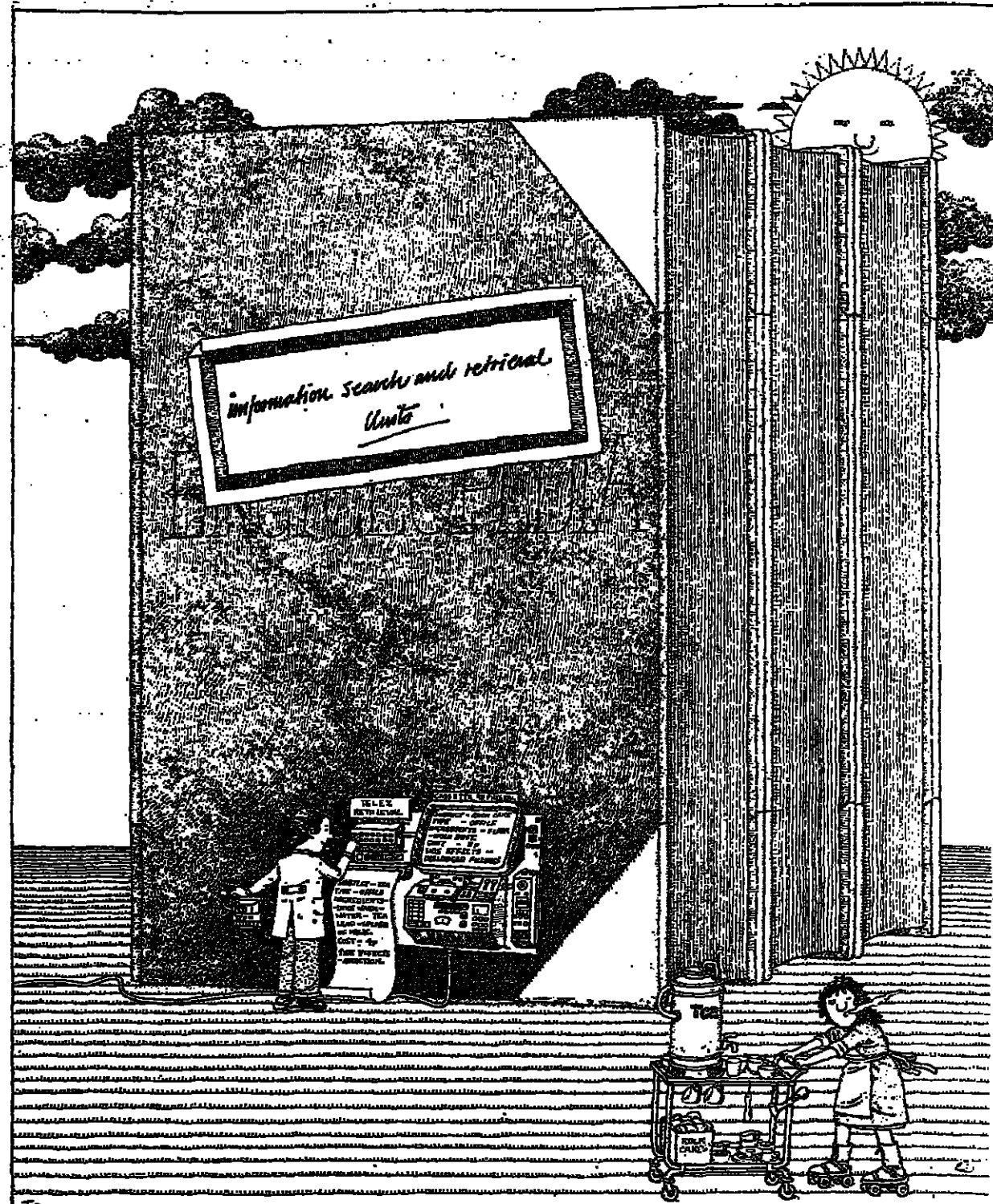
No other independent organization seems to exist to do the education and training, research and consultancy conducted by this organization. Methods for storage and retrieval may be transforming ways of working but the basic goal has always been to make individuals aware that information they want exists and to provide the easiest possible means of getting at it quickly. Big industrial firms tend to be conscious of the penalties of inadequate communication, as missing a technical development or indeed duplicating work already published is expensive.

It is the small and medium firms which seem most vulnerable to losses caused by not discovering a new component, production process or similar opportunity for which they have been fruitlessly looking. Advice on how to use and develop aids, and to avoid duplication, forms an essential part of Aslib work. Training is carried out at elementary and advanced levels for people beginning information work or specialists moving into new areas.

From the first attempt at devising a storage and retrieval system, success has depended on understanding the relevance of each item and on finding a way of recovering it for specific queries. Computers have made the design of such schemes more complicated, with the added risk of wasting large sums of money on a badly conceived one.

The idea of each user having a keyboard and television-type screen with which to ask and receive answers directly from a machine is more attractive in theory than in practice. An important programme has been showing how users can adjust to this idea of communicating directly with the computer as a routine procedure.

Individual information retrieval systems tend to develop special devices of



active in Britain. It has created the machinery for cooperation between libraries, information services and specialized groups giving assistance to science and industry.

From the first attempt at devising a storage and retrieval system, success has depended on understanding the relevance of each item and on finding a way of recovering it for specific queries. Computers have made the design of such schemes more complicated, with the added risk of wasting large sums of money on a badly conceived one.

The idea of each user having a keyboard and television-type screen with which to ask and receive answers directly from a machine is more attractive in theory than in practice. An important programme has been showing how users can adjust to this idea of communicating directly with the computer as a routine procedure.

Individual information retrieval systems tend to develop special devices of

language and equipment for their particular material. This has led to research and development into making these different services compatible.

There is a real danger that these specialized services could become so elaborate that only a small number of people have the key for unlocking their contents. Fortunately the skills gained in the trial and error process of early developments are being applied to arrive at acceptable standards.

This is evident from a new project at the Royal Veterinary College, with a grant from the British Library for an experimental computer retrieval unit based on Index Veterinarius, a monthly author and subject index to the world's animal literature. Other services include some veterinary information. These will be examined in the study and used in assessments with veterinary practitioners throughout Europe to see if their needs are being satisfactorily met.

Consolidation of European

networks is of growing importance and forms a part of Aslib research done under contract.

One application of European operation already been tried team at the Atomic Research Establishment Harwell, with a project called Status. It is processing the agreed and prospects be members of the Council of Europe on a computer programme to a legal questions. The originates from an action of computers to processing of law up to nuclear work.

There is only a small amount of information stored at this early phase development. But of a sources of information, the legal profession generates the volume. Various are being made to so structure the many parts of the law for easier access key information. But size of the texts as the breadth of the matter make this a term project.

pean commun networks is of growing importance and forms a part of Aslib research done under contract.

One application of European operation already been tried team at the Atomic Research Establishment Harwell, with a project called Status. It is processing the agreed and prospects be members of the Council of Europe on a computer programme to a legal questions. The originates from an action of computers to processing of law up to nuclear work.

There is only a small amount of information stored at this early phase development. But of a sources of information, the legal profession generates the volume. Various are being made to so structure the many parts of the law for easier access key information. But size of the texts as the breadth of the matter make this a term project.



What you don't know about your business can cost you plenty

Sound business decisions come from sound information.

Now you can have it. The Wang 2200, a new computer accounting system, will do your vital financial management analyses for you. And this, faster, more accurately and more completely than any conventional accounting system could. At a price even a small businessman can afford, you can have the facts at your finger tips.

You can start small and expand as your needs expand.

Using the modular approach, the system can handle whatever you require: invoicing, payroll, accounts receivable, accounts payable, general ledger, inventory, etc. as well as all associated analyses.

Key your information into the system once.

The Wang system 2200 will do everything else: record, sort, summarize, collate, analyse.

Each module can be operated independently or as part of a totally integrated system.

You don't need an expert to operate it.

The Wang system 2200 is designed for easy operation. The video screen (no other system in this price range offers it) lets you verify and correct information before you record it and make a costly error. Inexperienced personnel can operate it by following step-by-step instructions on the screen. Files can be interrogated and displayed at the touch of a key, thus making the accumulated management information accessible to you instantly.

Write for information and the demonstration that will put you back in control.

Wang Electronics Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley Park, Middx.

Wang Electronics Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley Park, Middx.

Wang Electronics Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley Park, Middx.

Wang Electronics Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley Park, Middx.

Wang Electronics Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley Park, Middx.

Wang Electronics Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley Park, Middx.

Wang Electronics Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley Park, Middx.

Wang Electronics Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley Park, Middx.

Wang Electronics Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley Park, Middx.

Wang Electronics Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley Park, Middx.

Wang Electronics Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley Park, Middx.

Wang Electronics Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley Park, Middx.

Wang Electronics Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley Park, Middx.

Wang Electronics Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley Park, Middx.

Wang Electronics Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley Park, Middx.

Wang Electronics Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley Park, Middx.

Wang Electronics Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley Park, Middx.

Wang Electronics Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley Park, Middx.

Unwise investment can be disaster

by Julie Harnett
editor, Office Equipment News

Administration, without timely management information, can cause ulcers. When competition is rough, reports are needed which show what happened yesterday, not last week or last month. When decisions have to be made, the information on which to base them is required immediately, not in a few hours or a few days. Whether this is possible will depend upon the type of information storage and retrieval system employed.

Choosing the right equipment to match the requirements of the organization means investigating the various methods and systems available with respect to capital cost, staffing costs, time, space, future expansion and efficiency. It is also important to note whether the cost would be immediate, long-range, hidden or apparent.

Other considerations must be employee training in systems operation, hardware and software maintenance and service.

Business efficiency is more vital today than it has ever been and wise investment can pay dividends; unwise investment can be disastrous.

A good information system means more than buying extra filing cabinets as the volume of paperwork increases. It could add to efficiency, involving the clerk in hours of searching for a particular document. With office rents at an all-time high, the cost in space of one cabinet is an overhead which can no longer be ignored.

On the other hand, to invest in a computer the capability of which far exceeds present and potential growth does not make economic sense either.

For no more than a simple filing system the carousel type is worth consideration (available from ADM Business Systems, Expandex, Flexiform and Frank Wilson). This type of system consists of circular files, with from one to six tiers, which rotate independently and allow reference from 360°.

From one to three people can work at the equipment

without coming into conflict and units can be placed at the desk side or on the desk top. One tier can hold the equivalent of one filing drawer, saving a possible 50 per cent to 70 per cent of floor space. The average retrieval time is about 10 seconds.

If storage and retrieval speed is more important, automated filing systems should be investigated, since average file location time is between four and six seconds. Housed in cabinets, these units consist of a series of trays which rotate vertically and, at the touch of a button, the relevant file appears in front of the operator.

Powered filing systems can save more space, since units can be built to ceiling height, making full use of an area rarely used. Systems of this type are available from Autocore, Conveyomatic, Remington, Roneo and Zippel.

Some of the most imposing advances in information storage and retrieval have been in microfilm. The obvious advantages of this method, vast reductions in storage space requirements, fast and cheap distribution through the post and economic storage, are complemented by increases in productivity, retrieval speed and communication.

When it is considered that paper costs alone rose by 40 per cent last year, microfilming makes sound sense. Since a micro image on film can be from a fifth to a forty-fifth the size of the original document.

Suitable applications for microfilm are as a means of disseminating information at low cost, duplicates of centrally held records; as a means of improving security, since passers-by are not so likely to read important material; as an insurance against loss of original documents, which could be disastrous in some industries; for micro publishing; for micro recording of published information which is subject to regular updating; and as an easier means of reading computer printouts.

Compare the ease of scanning 15 metres of film carrying the images of 1,250 computer forms with the obvious alternative.

To adopt a microfilm system, certain items of equip-

ment are needed, such as a camera, film supplies, film processing facilities, simple storage cabinets—preferably fireproof—for housing the recorded film, a film mounter, a reader or reader/printer, and a microfilm duplicator.

Training of staff in the use of the system is usually undertaken by the suppliers (Alderson, Bell & Howell, Caps Microfilm, Kodak, NCR and Sperry Remington). Kodak go even further by running seminars for training management in private industry and public service.

The arrival on the scene of COM (computer output on microfilm) has advanced the use of microfilm-based systems even further. Computer stationery is especially wasteful in its bulk and information content, and it involves vast quantities of paper being stored, which is not only a fire hazard, but creates enormous problems in terms of handling, retrieval and eventual disposal.

Producing COM tapes on the computer would obviate the need for printout sheets and, with the possible savings on computer time, the capital outlay on additional equipment, such as readers, could well be recovered in a year.

Computers, as a means of information storage and retrieval have been much maligned over the past few years. This is probably because their capacity was not fully used.

A computer is expensive. If it is used for only the payroll, it can handle a host of business operations, providing management with all the information with which to run a business; stock, customer, supplier and financial.

Perhaps the most significant advancement in the computer industry has been the modular computer. These systems are expandable with a choice of options that enable them to grow, by addition rather than replacement, as a business grows.

Starting at below £4,000 for a basic system, prices go up to about £40,000 for a full set of peripherals. This means that expenditure can be planned over a period of time and as requirement demands.



Have you got time to file every catalogue mailed to you?

Give the job to the specialists

Chemical Engineering Index
Electronic Engineering Index
Engineering Components/Materials Index
Materials Handling Index

Technical Indexes Limited
Bracknell Berkshire

MIRA INFORMATION SERVICE

Published monthly, MIRA ABSTRACTS is the most comprehensive English language abstracting service in Automobile Information available anywhere in the world.

Subscription is still only £25 p.a.

For more information, contact:
Mike Shields, Chief Information Officer,
Motor Industry Research Association,
Watling Street, Nuneaton,
Warwickshire, CV10 0TU.
Tel.: Nuneaton (0682) 68541. Telex: 311277.

مكتبة من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل



Here is your personal computer terminal!

Imagine lifting your desk phone, tapping out a code number, getting immediate response directly through the PABX from your computer which answers in English and then obtaining all the information you require in response to whatever codes you use. The concept is simple—the implications are tremendous.

Most large organisations are running two separate information networks, one for voice and one for data. The PABX controlling the voice network and a computer controlling the data network. Ericsson have perfected a bridging system between such networks that gives significant savings in line costs, time and flexibility. The system can be extended to include PABXs at other locations through group lines and networks.

*The Multifrequency telephone transmits selected tones corresponding to buttons on the key set or push button pad and the M/F Digital Converter converts tones from their analog form to a digital form suitable for processing in the computer.

*The remarkable Ericsson Vocoder actually converts digital information into analog form and assembles a message from a vocabulary of stored words and phrases.

At its simplest the Ericsson voice-data system will provide executives in their own offices with such services as stock control information, customer status, data collection, simple calculation, information from registers, personnel data, reminder service and many others.

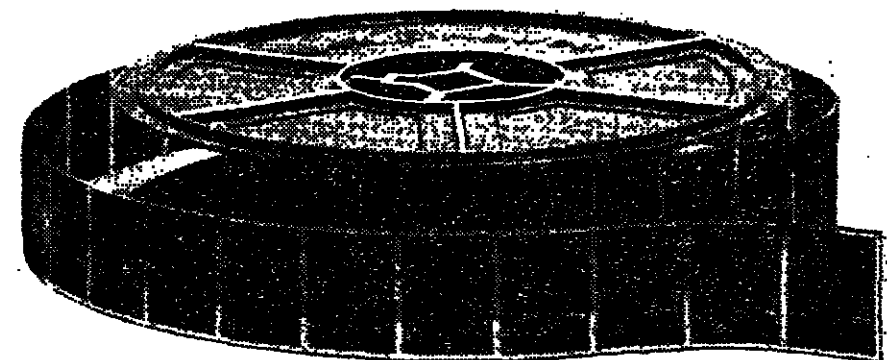
Used in hospitals and commercial organisations, the Ericsson Voice Data System can offer:

- Reduced line costs
- Inter-plant computer dial-up
- Flexible data network
- Low-cost terminals
- Off-load data centre

Our PABX division is available to provide you with full details, a demonstration or technical advice.

Thorn Ericsson Telecommunications (Sales) Ltd
Viking House, Foundry Lane, Horsham,
Sussex RH13 5QF. Tel. 0403 64166.

THORN ERICSSON

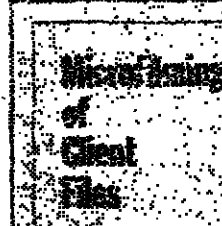


You've seen the film - now read the book!

Our film has proved so successful in business that we've just published a series of booklets about it — "Microfilm in Action".

Written by experts, the booklets describe how microfilm can improve information handling in Accountancy, Law, Medicine, Finance and Commerce. They show how microfilm can simplify not only inactive records, but also current, active files. Save up to 98% of conventional filing space. Retrieve any document out of thousands. Within seconds. Bell & Howell is the company with the worldwide microfilm experience and the most extensive range of microfilm equipment and systems available today.

Send for the free booklet that tells you how you can save time, space and money in your business.



MICROFILM IN ACTION

Please send a free copy of (Title) _____

Name _____

Position _____ Company _____

Address _____

BELL & HOWELL
Business Equipment Division
26 York Street, Twickenham, Middlesex, Tel: 01-891 1151

EUROCOM

is an off line method of transferring output on to microfilm, which offers greatest savings in vital computer time, and storage space—savings which are directly relevant to today's commercial life.

EUROCOM

com Data Limited are specialists in... We operate bureau services which enable computer users to gain the benefits of using their paper output with microfilm. We provide assistance in all aspects of systems design, installation and training.

EUROCOM

com Data Limited is part of the largest bureau organisation in Europe and the world. It is jointly owned by the National Westminster Bank and the United States National Bank of Oregon.

EUROCOM

are Eurocom branches in London, Manchester and Rickmansworth.

EUROCOM DATA Ltd., 3 High Street, Rickmansworth.

Telephone: Rickmansworth (87) 74335

A member of the National Westminster Bank Group.

Make a BIM-pact in your profits

It's all a matter of getting your figures right, instance...

BIM has a team of information officers answering over 7,500 wide-ranging management questions every year.

That's a BIM-pact

BIM holds information on over 1,500 firms of consultants operating in the UK and internationally. Our confidential advice can help you select the right expertise.

That's a BIM-pact

BIM has details of over 8,000 management courses at 600 centres in the UK, Europe and beyond, with assessments to guide your choice.

That's a BIM-pact

BIM has one of the largest management libraries in the world with more than 56,000 books, pamphlets and company documents. Our 170 specialised reading lists on management topics help you identify your key sources of information.

That's a BIM-pact

BIM has specialist advisors on current problems of industrial relations, international management, executive remuneration, etc.

That's a BIM-pact

Already over 14,000 member organisations including multi-nationals, private and public companies, colleges and universities, chain stores, banks and finance houses, national and local government, and consultants use these BIM services.

That's a BIM-pact. So why don't you join in and take advantage of BIM's cost-reducing, time-saving, labour-saving services which can make a big difference to your profits.

To join BIM write or phone now to: **BRITISH INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT**, Management House, Parker Street, London, WC2B 5PT (Tel: 01-405 3456)

If you're concerned with companies and their results you'll be interested in the wide range of **FINANCIAL & COMMERCIAL INFORMATION SERVICES** available from

MOODIES

For further details please contact J. Keeney, Moodies Services Limited, Moodie House, 5/6 Bonhill Street, London EC2A 4BU, Telephone 01-628 5571

Julie Harnett and Patrick O' Leary examine the systems adopted by three organizations

Mini computer cuts processing to a second

In order to streamline the handling of orders and stock control and to cut the time necessary to retrieve information on stock levels from at least five minutes to one second, Oyez Stationery are installing a computer and a microfilm system. This will give instant management information and have two thirds of present filing space, allow valuable redeployment of labour and improve service to customers.

Oyez Stationery, part of The Solicitors' Law Stationery Society Group, provides office supplies, legal forms, books and office equipment to the legal profession. It has expanded its traditional legal work, and, by planned growth, has moved into the commercial market.

A regional service is provided to its customers from six warehouses, supplying about 5,000 standard stock items. As part of the overall future programme, the company decided to carry out a survey on its existing procedures with particular reference to the

storage and retrieval of information.

At the time the decision was made Oyez was handling a daily order intake running into many thousands, with customer files in the six figure bracket. The traditional manual filing method was used for handling customers' orders, invoicing and stock control.

It was apparent that, with such a high volume of storage and retrieval work, this method was neither economic nor efficient. The situation was exacerbated by the market difficulties of retaining adequate stock levels, since the system was not geared to provide management with immediate information on stock optimisation procedures.

Mr P. Lynch, managing director, specified the company's requirements—a system which would be capable of providing immediate access to stock holdings, stock levels and outstanding orders on suppliers. It was considered essential that invoices should be produced within 24 hours of receipt of orders and ready to accompany goods dispatched to save the company postal charges.

Management information on sales, variances, gross profit and margins needs to be available on demand. As Mr Lynch pointed out: "Any system installed must be flexible. We are a sales oriented company, providing a service to our customers. A system must be one that will benefit the customer by improving service and the company by being cost effective, and providing rapid financial and management control information."

Available systems were investigated and the System 700, marketed by Midland Business Machines of Northampton, was chosen. It is a small business (mini) computer based on a DEC central processing unit with keyboard input and visual display units. The system, which will be installed first in the London warehousing and central purchasing division, will consist of seven visual display units providing a storage capacity of up to 40 million characters. Any character can be located and displayed on the visual display unit screen within a second.

Interrogation of stock supplies and customer files

is instantaneous, the information being produced on the screen with an option to obtain a printout of the information.

Recognizing that hard copy must be retained in certain circumstances and that computers also produce paper requiring storage, it is planned to install a micro-filing system.

In this sphere Oyez Stationery is making full use of Oyez Reprographics, the sister company providing a microfilm service and which has vast experience of systems consultancy. The result of the microfilming operation will mean that a document can be retrieved and displayed on a reader in about 20 seconds and a copy produced, as required, in a further 20 seconds.

The first MBM system is planned to be "live" by June. The remaining five warehousing complexes will be phased in by the end of next year. Oyez Stationery expects to meet their space saving criteria, along with valuable redeployment of manpower and considerably improved service as a direct result of these installations.

J.H.

Coal board shows how to clear miles of shelves

In its Central Pensions and Insurance Centre at St James's House, Sheffield, the National Coal Board

operates what surely will become the biggest microfilm project in Britain. Its scale is impressive not only from the point of view of the huge numbers of records involved (well over a million), but in diversity of techniques employed—roll film, microfiche, roll film, microfiche, ultrafiche, aperture and optical coincidence cards.

The purpose of adopting microfilm techniques was to save a large volume of work. Considerable benefits have accrued: savings of time, savings of cost, savings of space, ability to safeguard master records from fire hazards and increased confidence that the information is always up-to-date and accurate.

Another reason was because of flexibility. Although the present disciplines of paying pensions and benefits are largely controlled by statute, there is no guarantee that this will remain so; new legislation might be passed at any time, requiring a substantial reappraisal of procedures.

Previously the traditional system necessitated the filing being split into four

more or less equal, independent sections. Some 80,000 current cases were housed at the centre, and the rest (about 350,000) were stored elsewhere.

About 4,500 to 5,000 letters inquiring about records pass through the office every day. All must have been checked and the quicker the better. But prolonged retrieval time was slowing up the whole operation; to an hour to trace the right file and locate the required information was considered good going. Sometimes it proved impossible to find it until the following day. With microfilm five minutes is considered slow, one minute being the norm.

The cost of providing standard forms to establish each new case was becoming prohibitive. It was working out at about £2 a time—and 600 new files on average were entering the system each week. With microfilm an overview is all that is required.

Mr Glynn Trehanne and Mr David Elvans of the NCB's Organization and Methods group (headed by Mr Tom Hickey), Mr Peter Stafford, the manager of the centre, and Mr Gordon Miligan, the director general of industrial relations, an-

alyzed requirements, compared technical specifications and eventually recommended a Sperry Remington equipment. The benefits are already being felt.

A floor which used to be largely taken up as a file store is now empty and usable as office accommodation. Three shelf miles, which when the conversion is completed, be stored on microfilm and the paper discarded. Security has been usefully improved. All current files are completely up-to-date all the time, which ensures more accurate processing.

As cases are microfilmed, they are coded in a single comprehensive index, whereas previously 13 indexes were required. The index comprises 300,000 items by 3in cards, housed in a Sperry Remington Kardex automated card filing system. The cards are in the process of being binary coded and linked to an optical coincidence system which in turn, related to binary coding of microfilm jackets.

Consideration is also being given to COM (computer output on microfilm). Never short of imagination, Mr Hickey and Mr Elvans are thinking beyond COM to

Government saves researchers' time

The Department of the Environment increased its efforts this year to eliminate wasted effort in research projects relevant to its many activities. Other government departments, research institutions, universities, local planning authorities, and similar bodies were asked to supply details of any relevant work in which they were engaged.

In this way it is hoped that there will be less risk of work being duplicated by teams working in ignorance of what others are doing. One result was the publication this month of an index of government and Government sponsored environmental research. It contains a brief summary of more than 800 projects in progress at the end of last year.

It is nothing new for the department to issue surveys of research on various subjects which come under its umbrella. But this year's move is an attempt to coordinate the information, to make it more readily available to the people who need it.

Data on the register for each project gives details of where the research is being done, who is doing it, the title and a short description of the work, sponsorship and cost, the start and expected completion dates, and a list of any publications.

In addition, researchers are asked to indicate their aims, methods, and techniques, and to provide any research specially devised for their use, adding any field or experimental tests involved. The particulars are kept on file, and the intention is to update these files each year.

Industrial security sometimes restrains the passing of information, especially when private companies are concerned. Organizations are told to indicate any part of the information which they do not wish to be made available outside the department. But, in practice it has been found that only a small proportion do so.

Activities covered reflect the wide scope of the department, which was formed out of an amalgamation of several ministries. A few examples of projects listed are: conservation of land, dunes, the investigation of economic activities in Edinburgh in relation to land use strategy, measurement and analysis of vehicle noise in tall buildings, and the values of residential houses since 1955.

The register operates from libraries at three centres, each responsible for specific subjects. The centres are at the Building Research Establishment, the Transport and Road Research Laboratory, and

the Department of the Environment itself. Inquiries can be made by post, telephone, telex or personal visit by appointment.

Information is not confined to that supplied directly by research teams. Staff scan thousands of specialist periodicals.

In addition the department's library in London keeps registers of research published by outside bodies. A list compiled in October named about 100 titles and by this month another 22 titles had been added. Some were from overseas, and one was a record of current work on these at universities.

The department has found a brisk demand for its publications, and a ready response to the request for information. "When researchers see other people's work on the register, it makes them want to be said,"

Information is also exchanged with such bodies as the International Reference System for Sources of Environment Information and a United Nations group of experts working on urban and regional research. Individual countries also have been eager to cooperate, and several international exchange agreements have been concluded.

P.O.L.

Any subject under the sun

by Mary James

Should you, by any chance, have an urgent need to know the sulphur content of crude oil from Kuwait, you could telephone the Institute of Petroleum Library. It would certainly be able to help. This library, available to the public at the discretion of the librarian, is one of the hundreds of specialist libraries in London alone.

Special libraries deserve to be more widely known. Most of them are listed and described, along with public libraries and their special collections, in *The Libraries, Museums and Art Galleries Year Book*. Whatever the subject of your interest there is almost certainly, somewhere, a specialist library devoted to it.

From the Timber Research and Development Association Library in High Wycombe, the Flour Milling and Baking Research Association Library in Chorleywood, the Animal Breeding and Research Organization Library in Edinburgh and the Meteorological Office Library

in Bracknell to the Tropical Products Institute and Hospital Centre Libraries in London, the range is extensive.

All provide specialist information services to the members of the organizations which run them—the institutes, research associations, companies and colleges. But many are also freely available to the public for reference, others by special arrangement.

It is as difficult to define what constitutes a specialist information service as to determine where general knowledge becomes specialized interest. A library, however large its collection of literature, is not an information service if it cannot deliver the goods to the inquirer; and, on the other hand, an information service can direct people to information without itself storing the information they need.

The capacity to make information available is the only common denominator of the various types and large numbers of specialist information services; special

libraries, which themselves vary in the type and extent of the services they provide, are just one category.

They must include the public library system which, in theory at least, should be able to satisfy through its referral and inter-lending systems any inquiry, however specialized, from the smallest of its sub-branches. The British Library, now in process of organizing its huge component parts into a new coherent whole, is developing its ideas on how best to provide special inquiry and referral services like that offered freely to the public by the Science Reference Library.

The private information services within individual companies, trades and professions are another important category, themselves sources of information to the outside world. Finally there are the commercial enterprises which undertake to provide their fee-paying subscribers with regular abstracting and information services on particular subjects.

America's Safeguard gives Russians something to think about

A £2,000m defence system that may last only ten minutes

In a remote part of North Dakota just south of the Canadian border, midway between the towns of Devils Lake and Walhalla, an alien growth protrudes above the black-soil fields. The building, a flat-topped pyramid, 75 feet high with a white-rimmed eye dominating each of its four faces, is the Missile Site Radar, control centre of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system.

The hushed northern wheatland makes a strange home for a weapon that is ceaselessly discussed in Washington and Moscow, which its makers say is the most complex electronic system in existence, and which is costing the United States about £2,326 million, or about a quarter of what it took to send men to the moon.

Safeguard was completed last month except for the installation of its nuclear missiles, and is now undergoing shakedown tests before being handed over to the United States Army by its designers, the Bell Telephone System. Its task is to protect part of the country's 150 Minuteman missiles buried in silos around the nearby countryside.

In the event of nuclear war, Safeguard would probably enjoy some 10 minutes or so of active life. Twenty-five miles north east of the Missile Site Radar pyramid stands the Perimeter Acquisition Radar, a 110 foot high building with a giant eye occupying its northern wall. The eye's beam, 1,800 miles in range, will find and track missiles launched from the Soviet

Union as they round the earth over the North Pole. Data on the missiles' trajectories is passed to Central Logic and Control, the command computer on the second floor of the Missile Site Radar. From the time the missiles are tracked, the computer has about five to 10 minutes to plan out the battle ahead. (The only human intervention there is time for is an order from the President that the defence may proceed.)

The Russian missiles may be concealed in a cloud of decoys and rocket fragments, all moving in at a speed of about four miles a second. The computer's first option is to fire its long range interceptors, the Spartan missile, which meets its target above the atmosphere and destroys it in a burst of X-rays.

If the Spartans miss, or if no interception is attempted at this stage, Central Logic and Control waits for the cloud to hit the atmosphere so that with the Missile Site Radar it can sort out the real warheads. With only seconds remaining before impact, the computer launches its close-in interceptors. The cone-shaped Sprint missiles are tossed out of their cells at the pyramid's base, reach their targets within seconds of launch, and disable them in a shower of neutrons. The points of interception are planned in advance by the computer so as to ensure that the missiles do not destroy each other or black out the radar's vision.

Safeguard might or might not survive such a battle, depending largely on how many missiles the Russians could spare

to throw at it. The system is limited by the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) treaty to deploying only 100 defensive missiles, the chosen ratio being 25 Spartans and 75 Sprints. But Safeguard has already survived a ferocious political battle for existence. Originally there were to have been 17 sites like that in North Dakota, deployed in a nationwide city defence system. Critics argued with devastating effectiveness that the system would not work, principally because the Russians could overwhelm the defence by sending in more missiles.

At one point in the protracted national debate the Senate was evenly divided on whether to proceed with the system and the vote had to be broken by the then Vice-President Agnew. Safeguard, though not then built, proved to be the United States trump card in the SALT negotiations. The Russians had more confidence in the system's reliability than did its critics at home. In return for an American undertaking to confine Safeguard to two and later a single site, the Soviet Union agreed to limit its fast-growing arsenal of offensive missiles.

The costs of the trump card have been huge, and so has been the intellectual investment. Between 1970 and 1973, the years of peak activity, about 10,000 professionals were involved in the design of the system. Some 2,000 of these were computer programmers, whose labours are said to represent the most complex software package ever devised.

Safeguard's two radars are placed on the same site, among the few of their kind in existence. Unlike conventional radars, which have a movable dish, the beam of a phased array radar is steered electronically from fixed antenna elements, allowing several targets to be tracked simultaneously. The Sprint is a spectacular example of missile technology. Fired at the same time as a machine gun, it will reach and overtake the bullet within three seconds. Heart of the system is Central Logic and Control, a specially designed computer capable of performing about 10 million operations a second. To assure reliability in action, its hardware components are divided into two formally equal partitions, designated "green" and "amber". The green side fights the actual battle while the amber checks the green and instantly switches in its own corresponding component in place of any green part that develops a fault.

"Technically it's a fine system, but it's like a train that doesn't go anywhere," says an eminent scientist-critic of Safeguard. The critics may be right in doubting the system's strategic effectiveness, yet anyone visiting the machine-crammed pyramid on the North Dakota plains cannot help imbuing a sense that it will work, and that the Soviet Union was well advised to bargain for its limitation.

Nicholas Wade
© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1974



Launch of a Sprint missile. A few feet off the ground the rocket pitches over onto its pre-set course.

Political secrets of the A-bomb

How Britain fell behind in the nuclear arms race

Would Britain have come to terms sooner with her declining political and economic status in the postwar world if her own and her refugee scientists had been less clear sighted and had played no part in a wartime atomic project? This contentious notion is not so speculative an idea of what-ifs trying to conjure the Hudson Institute monograph on Britain's role. Very much to the contrary, it emerges as a clear question from an official history of the development of British atomic energy written with access to official documents by Professor Margaret Gowing.

Called *Independence and Deterrence*, it covers the effect of atomic decisions on strategic, political and international considerations, and the administrative and constitutional machine. A second volume analyses the cost, the manpower and the problems of health, safety and secrecy behind the bomb.

In the period under scrutiny between 1945 and 1952, Anglo-American negotiations for nuclear cooperation were at their most traumatic; one of the consequences was disaster for relations between Britain, the Commonwealth and Europe. Although Mrs Gowing is unable to reveal in detail to certain papers that are still classified, the revelations should provoke a mixture of shame, anger and disbelief at the way momentous decisions were made. It should make disturbing reading for all parliamentarians, and for the anti-nuclear Labour left in particular, who can discover how easy and for how long policies affecting the fate of the country can be pursued without proper reference to Cabinet—and certainly without the knowledge of Parliament.

In different ways, both Winston Churchill and Clement Attlee conceded this under circumstances even their advisers should find hard to swallow.

Because of the magnitude and complexity of the atomic issues, both the Labour and Conservative Governments in the first decade after the war came to the belief that policy-making in that field was inappropriate to the normal machinery of government. Churchill had insisted that knowledge be kept to the smallest possible circle of ministers and advisers. Only Sir John Anderson and Lord Cherwell knew continuously the whole detail under Churchill's eye. No time of the war coalition. No Labour member became party to the confidences; neither Mr Attlee as deputy prime minister nor Ernest Bevin as a leading member of the war cabinet.

Matters did not improve much with the newly elected Labour Government in 1945 which was in turn hindered because so few individuals in the Foreign Office, Cabinet Office, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and the Treasury were equipped to advise. Even the Chiefs of Staff had been given the barest outline of the early programme. The legacy of these circumstances on policy and progress for the next few years is a sorry tale.

In the early post-war days, when the possibility of bomb attacks on Britain were considered remote, the atomic issues were not in the forefront of many strategic appraisals. They became more crucial after the explosion by Russia in 1949. Even so, the Defence Committee as such was not kept regularly informed of Britain's own programme for producing atomic bombs nor its expenditure upon it.

Indeed, even with access to official files, the help of Mrs Lorna Arnold—deputy record officer of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority—Professor Gowing finds difficulty unravelling the decision-making process in which many special groupings and committees were created in government for this subject.

For 18 months there was no standing ministerial committee on atomic energy. There was

simply Gen 75, or one of a committee given a "C" designation for certain ad hoc purposes. The Prime Minister would answer Parliament's questions on atomic sub-questions on several occasions. A great effort was taken by 75 to get them removed from the order paper on second readings.

Although Churchill had at the process of secrecy, he was surprised when he went to Downing Street in October 1951 to discover the size of atomic energy programme up by the Labour administration. He found with a mixture of admiration, envy and how his predecessors had £100 million on it without forming Parliament. Nevertheless he continued the clandestine actions, albeit time with some qualm.

Cherwell believed fervently the atomic energy project that Britain should produce atomic bombs. Two other prominent scientific advisers, Mr Attlee, Sir Henry Tizard, Professor Patrick Blackett, not once it had been decided that the objective of British atomic energy programme was first and foremost a military one, perseverance with American atomic connexion inevitable.

Curiously the decision to build a bomb was not taken as until the project was well underway. The chief dilemma was that there was a technological choice between building a factory for enrichment of uranium-235 or building a plutonium plant. The size for a plutonium bomb much less than for uranium times as much as uranium-235, as plutonium for sizes of the first devices, a plutonium was chosen. Enrichment plant for uranium was added later.

On almost every issue events of over 20 years strike a responsive chord. Atomic energy development seems today to be going through the same confusion, disorientation and indecision affecting civil as well as defence.

In view of the circumstances, it is astonishing that the technicians were so successful working against a ground of administrative mayhem.

Not least of the difficulties was the breakdown of cooperation with the United States. Neglecting for a moment arguments for nuclear armament, completion of reactors, processing plants, weaponry to make a bomb an outstanding achievement in science and engineering.

Yet there is a good case suggesting that the early success of a team of British nuclear scientists in 1941 in which individuals in the Foreign Office, Cabinet Office, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and the Treasury were equipped to advise. Even the Chiefs of Staff had been given the barest outline of the early programme. The legacy of these circumstances on policy and progress for the next few years is a sorry tale.

In the early post-war days, when the possibility of bomb attacks on Britain were considered remote, the atomic issues were not in the forefront of many strategic appraisals. They became more crucial after the explosion by Russia in 1949. Even so, the Defence Committee as such was not kept regularly informed of Britain's own programme for producing atomic bombs nor its expenditure upon it.

Indeed, even with access to official files, the help of Mrs Lorna Arnold—deputy record officer of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority—Professor Gowing finds difficulty unravelling the decision-making process in which many special groupings and committees were created in government for this subject.

For 18 months there was no standing ministerial committee on atomic energy. There was

simply Gen 75, or one of a committee given a "C" designation for certain ad hoc purposes. The Prime Minister would answer Parliament's questions on atomic sub-questions on several occasions. A great effort was taken by 75 to get them removed from the order paper on second readings.

Although Churchill had at the process of secrecy, he was surprised when he went to Downing Street in October 1951 to discover the size of atomic energy programme up by the Labour administration. He found with a mixture of admiration, envy and how his predecessors had £100 million on it without forming Parliament. Nevertheless he continued the clandestine actions, albeit time with some qualm.

Cherwell believed fervently the atomic energy project that Britain should produce atomic bombs. Two other prominent scientific advisers, Mr Attlee, Sir Henry Tizard, Professor Patrick Blackett, not once it had been decided that the objective of British atomic energy programme was first and foremost a military one, perseverance with American atomic connexion inevitable.

Curiously the decision to build a bomb was not taken as until the project was well underway. The chief dilemma was that there was a technological choice between building a factory for enrichment of uranium-235 or building a plutonium plant. The size for a plutonium bomb much less than for uranium times as much as uranium-235, as plutonium for sizes of the first devices, a plutonium was chosen. Enrichment plant for uranium was added later.

On almost every issue events of over 20 years strike a responsive chord. Atomic energy development seems today to be going through the same confusion, disorientation and indecision affecting civil as well as defence.

In view of the circumstances, it is astonishing that the technicians were so successful working against a ground of administrative mayhem.

Not least of the difficulties was the breakdown of cooperation with the United States. Neglecting for a moment arguments for nuclear armament, completion of reactors, processing plants, weaponry to make a bomb an outstanding achievement in science and engineering.

Yet there is a good case suggesting that the early success of a team of British nuclear scientists in 1941 in which individuals in the Foreign Office, Cabinet Office, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and the Treasury were equipped to advise. Even the Chiefs of Staff had been given the barest outline of the early programme. The legacy of these circumstances on policy and progress for the next few years is a sorry tale.

In the early post-war days, when the possibility of bomb attacks on Britain were considered remote, the atomic issues were not in the forefront of many strategic appraisals. They became more crucial after the explosion by Russia in 1949. Even so, the Defence Committee as such was not kept regularly informed of Britain's own programme for producing atomic bombs nor its expenditure upon it.

Indeed, even with access to official files, the help of Mrs Lorna Arnold—deputy record officer of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority—Professor Gowing finds difficulty unravelling the decision-making process in which many special groupings and committees were created in government for this subject.

For 18 months there was no standing ministerial committee on atomic energy. There was

simply Gen 75, or one of a committee given a "C" designation for certain ad hoc purposes. The Prime Minister would answer Parliament's questions on atomic sub-questions on several occasions. A great effort was taken by 75 to get them removed from the order paper on second readings.

Although Churchill had at the process of secrecy, he was surprised when he went to Downing Street in October 1951 to discover the size of atomic energy programme up by the Labour administration. He found with a mixture of admiration, envy and how his predecessors had £100 million on it without forming Parliament. Nevertheless he continued the clandestine actions, albeit time with some qualm.

Cherwell believed fervently the atomic energy project that Britain should produce atomic bombs. Two other prominent scientific advisers, Mr Attlee, Sir Henry Tizard, Professor Patrick Blackett, not once it had been decided that the objective of British atomic energy programme was first and foremost a military one, perseverance with American atomic connexion inevitable.

Chance for the EEC summit to be more than a talk-in

One of the curiosities of diplomacy is that despite all the advances in the means of communication, there is no substitute for face to face meetings. This was the basis of Dr Kissinger's success in establishing relations with Peking and in pursuing détente with Moscow, and was the polar of his frenetic journeys round the Middle East.

At the same time the opposite holds true. Face to face meetings can also serve as a substitute for diplomacy. If there is nothing much to be said or done, ministers can still give this lack of substance a certain ritual significance by arranging meetings, flying in and out of foreign capitals and appearing on television.

The trouble with summit meetings of the European Community is that these two interpenetrations overlap and get confused. The natural expectation is that important decisions should be taken, to put the European Community back on course. In practice everyone knows that a discussion at this level, however delightful the dinner that follows, cannot put things right.

Nevertheless, it makes sense for heads of government to meet from time to time, just to talk face to face. It is better than any number of official telegrams.

The first summit meeting of the European Community was the business sort, back in 1969 at the Hague. Significantly, three days were allocated to it. The object on that occasion was to push M. Pompidou into accepting negotiations with Britain (which Mr Wilson's Government had been insisting so strongly that he declare he would not take no for an answer). In return for an agreement to set up the Community budget, M. Pompidou finally agreed.

M. Pompidou held his own summit in Paris in October, 1972 just before British membership became a reality. It seemed eminently sensible to map out a programme for the new enlarged Community, to take stock of where it had got to and where it was going.

Mr Wilson is not exactly number one on the European hit parade

Again, a compromise was achieved, between the French desire to secure what had already been done, notably in agricultural policy, and the British wish to extend Community financing into new areas, namely regional policy, with West Germany, being the paymaster of both, trying to keep a firm grip on how it was done. M. Pompidou, meanwhile, had taken a great liking to summit meetings and, just before the oil crisis, had proposed they be held regularly. It being Denmark's turn to hold the chair in the Council of Ministers, it was agreed that the next summit in the autumn of 1973 should be in Copenhagen. It was a dismal failure, not just through the unscheduled arrival on the scene of four Arab ministers, to whom the Nine had to pay court, but because the agenda was hopelessly unprepared and the Nine were at sixes and sevens.

In adopting a *sauve qui peut*, a policy which each country tried to come to terms with the oil suppliers, the pretensions of European unity were exposed, and its more practical capacities given no scope.

Future summit meetings, it was decreed, must be properly arranged, to give the heads of government a chance. West Germany, wisely perhaps, declined the honour of holding a summit during its six months chairmanship, but M. Giscard d'Estaing decided to revive the tradition. It has still been extremely difficult to find sub-

jects on which progress can be made, but no one wanting to be a spoilsport, the whole thing is probably going to take place in early December.

It is likely to be quite useful from the British point of view, in any case, because Mr Wilson has got to persuade M. Giscard d'Estaing to accept some changes in the famous budget system agreed at the Hague summit, if renegotiations are to be a success. Paris may be the right moment to do it. Mr Wilson is not exactly number one on the European hit parade, even if Mr Callaghan has convinced his partners that he wants yes for an answer.

What M. Giscard d'Estaing wants to know is if the Labour Government will recommend the terms of the referendum. That is indeed the nub of the referendum problem, because it is unreasonable to expect the French to make such changes if in the end the British Government is not even going to commit itself to Europe.

Surprisingly enough, M. Giscard d'Estaing has urged that what the summit should tackle are institutional questions: restoring a measure of majority voting in the council and setting a date for direct elections to the European Parliament. Given France's previous reluctance to budget on budgetary questions, cynics have suggested that they are only being recommended now because there is so little chance of anything being done. A more reasonable explanation is that just because the rest of the agenda looks so difficult to handle (if only there were some magic formula to beat inflation or stop unemployment which the Nine could agree together) institutional questions offer the only way forward.

The prospective summit, therefore, has an unpredictable element about it which is quite attractive. It could be just a showpiece or it could actually do something.

David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

I swear by the famous Levinici I cannot tell a lie

Bernard Levin

that there were no hard feelings, went out and bought me a handsome antique tile, bearing the arms of the Levinici, rhinoceros and all, which stands on my desk to this day, to witness if I lie; or at any rate, it stands on my desk.

But the BBC contest drove me back to Baron Munchausen. I had had it opened for years. There really was a Baron Munchausen, you know, who told tall tales which his hearers were apparently meant to believe; later, these were published by a most engaging ne'er-do-well called Rudolph Raspe, who seems to have added some of his own, and subsequent editions were still further embroidered. One of my favourite among the tales (it is Raspe's) tells of his liberation from Calais of a shipful of English prisoners of war.

After forming a pair of wings, each of them forty yards long and fourteen wide, and annexing them to myself, I mounted at break of day. As I hovered over the ship I fastened three grappling-irons to the tops of the three masts, and fairly lifted her several yards out of the water, and then proceeded across to Dover. Having no further occasion for these wings, I made them a present to the governor of Dover Castle, where they are now exhibited to the curious.

The liar I love best, because of the magnificent ingenuity of his lie, is Max Beerbohm's A. V. Laider. (Far from my shelves, I had forgotten Laider's name, and rang up that omniscient Mr Denis Parsons, in the confident expectation that he could prompt me. "How are you on Max Beerbohm?" I asked. "Well, he was my great-uncle," came the encouraging reply.) On the spur of the moment, which is of course the test of a really great liar (see the Reminiscences of my god-daughter, *passim*), Laider invents a tale of being in a railway-carriage with six other people, where—dabbling as he

does in palmistry—he is prevailed upon to read their hands, and discovers to his horror that all their life-lines stop abruptly at almost exactly the age they are at that moment, whereupon he realises, to his deeper horror, that since, as he has learned, some of them are going abroad for many years on the morrow, the simultaneous extinction of all of them must be about to take place, with the crashing of the train. The narrator of the story swallows it whole, and is much put out later to learn that it was only *ben trovato*. On his guard thereafter, he falls into conversation with Laider while they are walking on the beach, and finds him shudder at the thought of the seagulls. Max ends it beautifully.

"They always remind me of something—rather an awful thing—that once happened to me."

It was a very awful thing indeed.

There are some excellent liars in Saki, too, whom I read a lot in my youth, as I did the "Ark" series of Lord Dunsany, though we are never allowed to be quite certain whether Jorkens is in fact a romantic or not. Shaw was not the most extravagantly truthful man who ever lived, at any rate where his own life and background were concerned, but he suffered cruelly from the teasing of his friends at his story of his uncle's suicide, which, though perfectly true, was, as Shaw put it, "so extraordinarily untrue that it is almost incredible in the entire annals of self-destruction, that, often as I have told the story, it has never once been believed," which was the fact that his uncle's method of doing away with himself had been to put his head in a Gladstone bag and shut it. Maybe I should have gone to Carlisle for the BBC competition after all—indeed, I am surprised that they did not invite me to judge it; if I got nothing else out of it, I could nip up to Ullswater and eat at the Sharrow Bay Hotel. Well, a man needs a good dinner after a day's hard lying.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1974

habitat

The House Book can help you to make your home work better and look better. It contains 448 pages of expert text, pictures, diagrams compiled by a team of architects, designers and journalists under the direction of Prince Conant. Its 1300 colour photographs inspire the imagination. Its practical help is invaluable.

Whether you are starting a whole house from scratch or making good early errors of judgement!

SPECIAL HABITAT EDITION £9.50 INCLUDING POSTAGE & PACKING (NORFOLK EDITION BY BOOKSHELF £10.95)

To: HABITAT DESIGN LTD, PO BOX 20, WALLINGFORD, OXON, OX10 9JF.

PLEASE SEND ME _____ COPIES OF THE HOUSE BOOK AT INCLUSIVE PRICE OF £9.50 EACH. I ENCLOSE CHEQUE/PO FOR TOTAL AMOUNT OF _____

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

THB

In August, when Norman Kolpas went in search of the perfect hamburger, he concluded that Londoners did not know what a really American hamburger was. British imitations he found to be largely compounded of fat and gristle. At that time he could not test a British branch of McDonald's, the biggest and most successful American hamburger chain, as a New York resident he had banded together to keep its restaurants out of their suburbs because of the noisy, and sometimes unruly, crowds they attract. Now he has been able to repair the omission, and bring his search to a satisfactory conclusion.

Canned music played *It's Only a Shanty in Old Shanty Town* as I entered McDonald's in Woolwich, the first branch in Britain and number 3,000 in the world. Hardly a shanty, with good counter service and seating for around seventy, the restaurant is decorated in the brightly immaculate American style, plastic and chrome style, with giant colour photographs on the walls showing Americans of all colours and ages happily devouring the products of their favourite huge corporation.

I ordered the Big Mac at 45p, French Fries (12p), and a chocolate shake (18p). Service was immediate (I timed it at 30 seconds) thanks to a rapidly moving staff of 11, all of them in blue McDonald's uniforms with paper hats.

The Big Mac had two pure beef patties each about an eighth of a pound and, though overcooked, without the slightest trace of dreaded lumps of fat or gristle. They

The Times Diary

Fat-free hamburger finally found

were neatly nestled in a fresh three-decker sesame bun with chopped lettuce, fried onions, sliced pickle, melted cheese and thousand island dressing. Fries were uniformly long and thin-cut, crisp and well-salted. The shake, almost a pint, was made with real soft ice cream and enough chocolate syrup, and it was thick enough to stand a straw in. To finish I had an eggroll-shaped crusty and gooey Hot Apple Pie (15p) with a coffee (10p) of bland "American blend".

It was all just like McDonald's back home in Los Angeles: neat, uniform, quick, convenient, and uncomplicated. Weak-hearted conservationists should be warned to stay away though—everything, whether it be a burger or a take away, is wrapped in at least one, and more likely two, layers of McDonald's monogrammed paper or cardboard.

I ordered the Big Mac at 45p, French Fries (12p), and a chocolate shake (18p). Service was immediate (I timed it at 30 seconds) thanks to a rapidly moving staff of 11, all of them in blue McDonald's uniforms with paper hats.

The Big Mac had two pure beef patties each about an eighth of a pound and, though overcooked, without the slightest trace of dreaded lumps of fat or gristle. They

dresses wafted around giving away cigarettes with the before dinner drinks, while the hotel waiters dispensed appetizers from pretty checkboards made of alternating squares of smoked salmon and caviar. Conversation seemed to consist of everybody telling everybody else that they had no intention of bidding for anything in the lavishly bound and illustrated catalogue.

The dinner included rolls of smoked salmon wrapped around mouseline of trout, supreme of pheasant, and iced cognac soufflé. My neighbours turned out also to be under-financed debutantes for one of the specially selected guests. In their case the boss had some down sick. During the meal three more beautiful girls in black circulated among the guests showing off the salvers, cruet, paintings and barometers which were to be sold.

The auctioneering, when it began, was shared between Peter Wilson of Sotheby's, who has a very serious style, and David Frost, who managed to make people laugh while they parted with hundreds of pounds. A nineteenth century seascape, he said, "was accurately painted on the beach at Sir William Burtin's camp, Skegness, in 1834," a finely woven Persian rug was "clearly signed—Cyril Lord," and fine Regency black lacquer work-table was complete "with

the original Formica top". The one work of art in modern idiom attracted cries of distaste from the audience. "I wouldn't give £5 for that," said one of the "brains tested" people said as it was knocked down for £350. The purchaser may have agreed, because he returned it for resale at the end, when it fetched a further £100.

All told the Variety Club's guests unbundled themselves of £46,726, but that was only half the amount raised last year. Times are hard, you know.

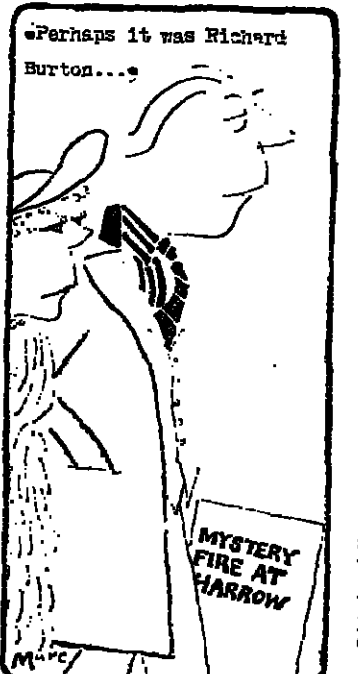
Nastier

A book on the role of the United Nations as a peace-keeping force was launched in London yesterday by the Yale University Press. It is called *The Thin Blue Line: International Peacekeeping and its Future*. It sets out to show how the UN has attempted to maintain peace in the past—shortcomings and all—and how it proposes to keep the peace in the future.

When the book was launched in New York last Thursday it did not get a tickertape welcome. One of the authors, Brigadier Michael Harbottle, a UN old-hand, said that the party could not be held in the UN building because security measures were such that peacekeepers could not get in.

The Brigadier, a handsome man with a lined face allowed, when pressed by reporters, that the world was a much nastier place than in 1945 when the UN was born. At the same time, he said it could have been a much nastier place still had it not been for the UN.

He agreed, however, that the



UN had limitations. It was, he said, less significant in the affairs of men than God but though it could not stop Armageddon, it might help to hold it up.

Crabwise

From time to time I bring you reports of interesting or absurd written answers to questions submitted to the European Parliament. The most bizarre yet for its total lack of relation to the question, has just come my way. The question was asked by one

Mrs Orth, and referred to crucial matter of shelling or it went:

"A crab-shelling machine would be of great assistance both technically and financially to crab fishers in the European Community. Does the Commission know what progress has been made towards the development of an effective crab-shelling machine...?"

"Does the Commission have any possibility of providing EEC subsidies for the construction and deep-freezing of fresh crab-meat which, owing to high interest rates, is a heavy burden for the individual fisherman?"

Now for the answers: "Work on developing shrimp-peeling machine has been in progress for some time in Germany and the Netherlands. However, development has not yet been carried enough for the machine to be used efficiently, so shrimp peeling will still have to be done by hand."

"It is occasionally necessary to put shrimps into cold storage when there has been particularly heavy catch and labour required for peeling unavailable, but there is no connexion between this and a need for peeling machines and the Commission can see no need to subsidize the cost of storing a deep-freezing fresh shrimp."

Shrimps are a very popular commodity in Community markets."

Well yes, I am sure they are but what about the crabs? A why no explanation why it is issue has been so blatant evaded? They would never p up with that at Westminster.

PH.



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

NECESSARY BILL

Home Secretary's Bill during exceptional powers to Irish republican violence not have the quick, smooth passage through Parliament that emergency legislation concerning Ireland has been given. A strong group of Tories looking for satisfaction about death penalty as a condition of their instant cooperation. Mr. All and his fellow United Unionists object to the drawing a cordon round Britain for the purposes of ce powers and movement of ions, while Northern Ireland, is constitutionally as much of the United Kingdom as other bit of it, is left outside. y argue that anti-terrorist s should be general to the sdom. And there are libe ans, particularly on the left the Labour Party, who object the conferment of enlarged retionary powers on the ne Secretary and police. These reservations will prob y be overcome. It is to be ed so, for the Bill is now ed. Emergencies are not rtunately brought under con simply by the passage of agency legislation. The possibilities of government id be lighter if they were. it they are not, the course of nts in Northern Ireland itself ing the last five years, and to ss extent in the Republic of land, is testimony enough. If ple expect very much from measure they will be disointed. But still it is needed.

n the first place the savagery the Birmingham bombings used a clear expectation in the blic that the Government uld react. The vernment could not afford to appoint that expectation. A lure to respond in a matter fundamental to the duties of vernment as the protection of and property against rderous assault would have ead the ordering of society, eady difficult enough in the

conditions of today, yet more intractable. Proscription of the IRA, and power to proscribe its front organizations, will not cause them to disappear, but it is appropriate to the general feelings of indignation that they should be permitted to exist within the law.

It has also been evident, ever since the matter was first urged on Mr. Maude when Home Secretary in the spring of 1972, that special police powers and powers to control movements across the Irish Sea would be required, and would be justified, if the IRA were to mount a sustained campaign of violence on the main island. The evidence, it must be admitted, is not conclusive that this is now their intention or that it is within their capacity. The IRA command spokesman in Dublin has disclaimed his group's responsibility for the Birmingham murders, and in past incidents some reliance could be placed on what their official spokesmen said. Against that is the intention recently declared by Mr. David O'Connell on behalf of the Provisional IRA to carry into Great Britain an enlarged campaign of bombing of military and administrative targets. And there are indications which suggest that IRA killing squads in Great Britain act without reference to the Dublin command. In that case IRA responsibility is indirect but sufficient, and exceptional counter-measures are in any case warranted whichever the precise fact of murder.

Of the measures now proposed the two most important are the powers of expulsion and exclusion from Great Britain and power for the police to detain for questioning. The text of the Bill must be awaited, but it seems that the first of these powers will follow closely legislation which was passed in similar circumstances in 1939, the Prevention of Violence (Temporary Provisions) Act. They are a means of ridding the country of people whom

there is cause to suspect of furthering or engaging in political violence. The authorities will have to exercise it without there being any obligation on people of the British Isles to possess travel or identity documents. If that proves a serious weakness consideration will have to be given to the introduction of such documents.

The line is drawn round Great Britain, not round the United Kingdom. This creates the anomaly that people may be expelled from one part of the state to another. It is explained by the facts that the seat of much of the trouble is within the United Kingdom, namely in Northern Ireland, and that the border across the north-east of Ireland is virtually impossible to secure, even with more cooperation from authorities in the Republic than has been forthcoming.

The police powers to detain for questioning are powers to which the police have found means from time to time of helping themselves. Since no such powers exist in law it is no bad thing that the practice should be regularized, and restricted, in Mr. Jenkins's measure. The introduction of emergency legislation expressly for the purpose draws attention to the fact that this is not a power the police ordinarily possess. They should not behave as if they do until they do.

The measure will not be particularly repressive unless it is clumsily implemented. The public will look to it for the removal from the community of some dangerous men and women who intend it violent injury. But if it were to be so used as to give parts of the Irish community in Great Britain a sense of grievance similar to that entertained against authority by parts of the Roman Catholic community in Northern Ireland, it could end up by making the problem of Irish republican violence more intractable than ever.

THE LITTLE WATERGATE IN TOKYO

Tanaka has had to resign as leader of the Liberal-Democratic Party and consequently as Japan's Prime Minister. He had hoped that his steady loss of popularity over the past two years might be recouped by the prestige that would accrue from resident Ford's visit. Previously Japanese prime ministers had been suppliants going to Washington: this time the man from the White House was coming to Tokyo to acknowledge Japan's importance as an American ally. But Mr. Tanaka's hopes were dashed away in the weeks before Mr. Ford's arrival by the refusal of his party to accept his answers to the charges of questionable financial dealings made against him.

Mr. Tanaka's own background is some way to explain his fall. A self-made man, somewhat ravenous in political style, he was a first prime minister since the war who did not come from the Japanese establishment. Yet the trust he offered to the "low stature" followed by his predecessor Mr. Sato was welcomed to years ago. The country was ailing at the subversion inspired by that post-war, in reigned relations especially. Mr. Tanaka's determination to open an embassy in Peking was a popular move and the speed with which it was done seemed an acceptable retort to Mr. Nixon's pardonable stealth in the sudden switch of American policy towards China.

But very quickly the troubles mounted. Taiwan became an issue within the government party in Tokyo. The Chinese are unbending sticklers over

the air agreement. The Russians, seeking to outflank their Chinese enemies, dangled the carrot of partnership in exploiting raw materials in Siberia that Japan badly needed. On top of these multiplying dilemmas came the Middle East war and the oil price rise. The rate of Japanese economic expansion had suddenly turned downwards and Mr. Tanaka could not entirely escape the blame for it. A hurried switch of sympathy from Israel to the Arabs only seemed to expose Japan's lack of inner conviction without arresting the economic downturn. The opinion polls relentlessly recorded Mr. Tanaka's decline.

Such conditions may have exposed Mr. Tanaka's indecisiveness in a country that has lately expected more from its political leaders than it did in the past. But the single thread that has led to Mr. Tanaka's downfall has been the financial one. The outside influence hanging over that was Watergate. It was known more over that Mr. Tanaka's own election to the party leadership in July, 1972, resulted from handsome bribes to dubious loyal factions.

The uneasiness about the part played by money in Japan's political life was visibly growing and was made manifest in last July's election to the upper house when vast sums were made available for buying votes but conspicuously failed in the result. It may be that Mr. Tanaka's term of office has been marked by a rise in the standards the Japanese public demands of its political leaders and that Mr.

Tanaka is the first victim. Other prime ministers have been unpopular. Others have probably had dubious financial records. In various forms bribery has always been the accepted lubricant of Japanese political life. Perhaps the July election marked a turning point.

Yet salvation is not near at hand. While the factional system sustains the power groupings in the government party the choice of a new leader must depend upon the old process of bargaining. Both Mr. Fukuda and Mr. Miki resigned in protest following the July elections, both thereby declaring a loss of confidence in Mr. Tanaka's leadership but also—especially in Mr. Miki's case—conceding the need for higher standards in the conduct of Japanese political life. The currents of seniority and patronage are nevertheless still far too strong to bring to office the kind of leaders who might reflect Japan's unspoken desire for political change.

As yet the opposition parties promise no alternative. Their offer yesterday of a coalition would mean a patchwork even more liable to come apart than the Liberal-Democratic Party's factions. Apart from the problem of corruption Japan's present political condition should not be too strange seen from a British viewpoint. The demand for higher standards and for more inspiring political leadership is simultaneously coupled with a distrust of political life in itself. Mr. Tanaka has been the victim of that mood and his successor will not find it any more easy to measure up to public expectations.

our GNP which we spend on armaments to the lower level maintained by our European partners. This means more than simply postponing expenditure through natural slippage on procurement contracts. It is being used to provide the "cut" of £175m imposed in December of last year. It means more than a paper reduction achieved by the transfer of military education and health services to other accounts.

The Defence Review, if it is genuine, must produce a considerable reduction in our military commitments and procurement programmes. Anything less will fail to release the real resources we so desperately need if we are to achieve social justice at home and encourage peaceful development abroad. Yours faithfully, Ian Mikardo, Audrey Wise, Norman Atkinson, Arthur Latham, Andrew Bennett, Russell Kerr, Peter Snape, House of Commons, November 20.

Sale room practice

From Mr. Ian Harris Sir, I was interested to read Geraldine Norman's recent article. It is becoming increasingly obvious that the large London sale rooms have become a law unto themselves. While accepting the very minimum legal responsibility for anything they sell, they have by skilful publicity imbued the public with a sense of total confidence in everything they say.

Not only do I think that all the

legislation applicable in New York should apply here, but I also think that the practice of circulating "estimated prices" should also be discouraged. These estimated prices are often highly misleading, and it is obviously in the auctioneer's interest to put them as high as they can. Unfortunately, with the confidence that the public have in the auction rooms, those estimated prices are frequently attained simply because the sale rooms have said so. Yours truly, IAN HARRIS, N. Bloom and Son Ltd, 153 New Bond Street, W1.

Long life and The Times

From Mr. Will Roseff Sir, Unfortunately I am afraid I must quibble with the assertion of Mrs. Helen Miles in *The Times* (November 15) that the average age of *The Times* readers at death is 80.70 years. I have no doubt that this is the average age of readers whose age is stated in their obituary notices, but this ignores the large proportion (21 out of 30 in today's issue) whose age is not so stated. There is presumably a high positive correlation between the age of the departed and the tendency of the bereaved to state the departed's age in his obituary notice.

There is thus no statistical evidence to suggest that readers of *The Times* can do otherwise than be content with their other substantial advantages over readers of lesser newspapers. Yours faithfully, WILL ROSEFF, 53 Harrowby Street, W1, November 15.

Dealing with Irish terrorism—and Ulster fears

From Mr. Nigel Lawson, Conservative MP for Blaby Sir, More than three years ago, before direct rule was imposed in Northern Ireland, I wrote an article critical of the conventional wisdom on this subject, which you were kind enough to publish on September 17, 1971, under the title "Juridical independence is the only answer for Ulster".

This was, I suspect, the first published advocacy of what no doubt remains a minority view. Yet it seems to me that subsequent events have, if anything, strengthened the case I then advanced for moving towards an independent Ulster—including, incidentally, my warning of "the growing danger, otherwise, of bombings and shootings spreading to the streets of Britain".

But independence would not merely remove the citizens of Birmingham and other British cities from Northern Ireland terrorism. More would also, in Northern Ireland itself, undermine the IRA by removing the myth which sustains it and continues to secure it a measure of support within the minority community: the myth that the IRA is an army of liberation from English rule. Moreover, by placing responsibility for the destiny of their province irrevocably in the hands of the people of Northern Ireland themselves, the majority community would no longer be nagged by the fear that any move towards independence was a covert step towards Dublin rule.

This is not a plea for a policy of scurrying or precipitate withdrawal. Nor is the independence solution either simple or ideal. But of all realistic objectives of policy, it is manifestly the most hopeful—or least hopeless.

Within the next few months there are to be elections to a constitutional convention in Ulster. That convention, when elected, should be charged with the task of devising an independence constitution for Northern Ireland.

Yours, etc., NIGEL LAWSON, House of Commons, November 25.

From the Reverend Terence E. Toner

Sir, Over the years we have heard much of the Church of Silence. Has the time come for us to discuss openly the Silence of the Church? On some issues she is vocal—congregation, abortion, euthanasia; on others she says little—homosexuality, poverty, drugs, alcohol. It is because she has divorced herself from life in our cities that our city churches are empty?

The lives of the people of Birmingham are as sacred as the lives of the unborn child and the aged dying of a terminal disease. If the action of doctors who terminate these merits so much public time and protest marches, would it be so wrong to condemn the bombers in the same way?

The terms Protestant and Catholic are said to be political labels without religious significance but how responsible is Christian culture for the atrocities of the Irish? If it is argued that only a small percentage of them commit these atrocities the reply can be that only a small percentage of them were saints and scholars but this has never prevented the Irish from claiming that theirs is the Isle of Saints and Scholars. Corporate responsibility must embrace the bad as well as the good. Would they accept the title the Isle of Bombs and Murderers and the responsibility of curing the evil in their (and unfortunately our) midst? Until they do, our efforts will be in vain.

I am not a student of Irish history or Irish politics but two memories are fresh. About 1935 when I was in hospital I was given by an Irishman the *Capuchin Annual*. It was a thick manual of bigotry and hatred—a strange document for a religious order to publish at Christmas. I remember, too, driving Mother Mary Magdalen, one of the Medical Missionaries of Mary, around North Ireland in the mid-1940s. Outside Armagh I had a puncture and I left the tyre in a

garage while we had lunch with the clergy in Cathedral House. During the meal I mentioned the puncture and the first question I was asked was the name of the garage. I was told that it was a Protestant garage and was given to understand that in some way I had betrayed the Catholic faith.

When I replied that I did not know that garages had a religion, I was told that in North Ireland every street, shop or hymn tune had a religion. The table talk became heated and I was told that I had no idea of the reality of the North. Later that afternoon we had tea with the Cardinal Archbishop of Armagh and recounted this experience. In more moderate but equally uncompromising terms he supported this charge.

Having heard some of the utterances of some of the Protestant clergy, I am sure that had the roles been reversed an English parson would have received similar treatment from his Protestant conferees.

We are told that 50 per cent of the Irish in Ireland are to be found in church on Sundays and if you apply Christ's principle "by their fruits you shall know them", is it fair to ask what is the value of their church-going?

If the bombers and the murderers have no place in the Body of Christ, let the leaders of the churches say so in season and out of season and let them, like Archbishop Dwyer, support their words by their actions. Let them keep silent or nearly silent, let them not be surprised that many will interpret their silence as the voice of the Church. Yours faithfully, TERENCE E. TANNER, 43 Talgarth Road, W14, November 24.

From Miss Eve Karp

Sir, Since the idea behind imposing prison sentences on criminals is supposed not only to punish the individual concerned but also to deter other would-be offenders from committing similar crimes, I propose the following measures to prevent further bomb atrocities.

A bomber should receive two sentences, the first a prison term of 5 years to 10 years, to come into operation immediately he is convicted. The second, a suspended sentence of another 20 years which would come into effect as soon as, and only when, a member of the same organisation carries out another act of terrorism or outrage.

Perhaps, seeing the reaction to the death of James McDade by his fellow terrorists, this deterrent would have some effect. Yours faithfully, EVE KARP, London, W8, November 25.

From Professor D. R. Bates, FRSE

Sir, Your advocacy (November 23) of the reintroduction of the death penalty, is a natural reaction to the appalling Birmingham bombings. However, you dismiss too lightly the consequences of creating IRA martyrs. Dangerous emotions would be skillfully stirred up by propagandists in the period before each execution.

The accumulative effect cannot be foreseen, but the history of Irish nationalism should serve as a warning. Further logic would demand that the death penalty should also be reintroduced in Northern Ireland. The first execution here would be marked by worse acts of terrorism than any we have yet suffered.

Yours faithfully, DAVID R. BATES, 6 Deramore Park, Belfast, November 23.

From Mr. Alistair Kelman

Sir, The latest bomb blasts in Birmingham have naturally produced the beginnings of a backlash against the Irish community among us. No amount of rhetoric from our politicians can stop this development if such outbreaks as the Birmingham bombings are to continue. I feel it is time for all Irishmen of courage, resident in this country, who abhor such actions to say so. It is natural for any reasonable

Irishman to fear reprisals from the IRA for doing such a thing but circumstances necessitate a clear stand because only such an action could halt the reaction of ordinary citizens to the identifiable scapegoat—the Irish community.

These are not times of great patriotism and with the forces of communication and trade shrinking effective national boundaries it would be wrong to try to revive an outdated concept. The fact that all citizens of this country owe an oath of allegiance to the Crown although it is true source of moral force. However, the actions of the IRA have thrown a great responsibility on all members of the Irish community. This must be discharged clearly, finally and immediately.

I am, Sir, yours, etc., ALISTAIR B. KELMAN, 14 Servington Road, Hendon, NW4, November 22.

From Mr. Mark McH. George

Sir, You was a finger at the Catholics of Northern Ireland threatening them that "the attempt to bring greater justice to the Catholic community would be abandoned as a failure" if there is a sustained IRA campaign in England. Yet you know that the desperation in the Catholic community has been caused precisely because there has been precious little effort to bring greater justice to the Catholics, and the only occasion when the British Government has done anything serious about trying to break the Protestant grip on the province, the Ulster Protestant workers brought down the power-sharing government with scarcely a word of protest from the British Government.

The British Government has since then put no pressure on the loyalists to agree to some form of rule more equitable than that prevailing before 1968. Nor are the British troops in Ulster to protect the Catholics. They simply bolster the confidence of the loyalists in their ability to deny the Catholics their rights. One does not have to approve of hideous atrocities such as those in Birmingham but neither does one have to defend British policies in Northern Ireland in such a self-righteous way as you do. Yours faithfully, MARK MCH. GEORGE, 4b Montpelier Avenue, Salford, W5, November 23.

From Mr. John Watson

Sir, War indeed! 19 killed and over 100 injured in Birmingham, most of them youngsters. "Bodies everywhere"; "Blood everywhere"; "Lost both legs and one arm and his face burned to a cinder"; "Pretty girl of 20 lost the sight of both eyes".

Sir, the restoration of the death penalty, if it deterred one potential killer from committing one such outrage, would be more than justified. Is it not time this nation came to its senses? How much longer must we go on pandering to the sentimentality of the abolitionists who selfishly seek to save their consciences at the cost of the murder and mutilation of innocent people?

Yours faithfully, JOHN WATSON, Elmton Old Vicarage, Saffron Walden, Essex, November 23.

From Mr. R. W. Neate

Sir, In view of the continuing hideous campaign of bombing, may I express the hope that the Home Secretary is no longer contemplating according to any request to transfer the Price sisters, or any other persons convicted of such wicked acts in Great Britain, to prisons in Ulster. That would be too much for the "long suffering" British public! I remain, Yours faithfully, R. W. NEATE, 47 Glenpark Drive, Southport, Lancashire, November 22.

Comparative costs

From Mr. D. G. J. Millington Sir, May I add another example to that provided by Dr. Thomson (November 23)?

I am the joint landlord of a two-bedroom maisonette on the eastern outskirts of London. It is an acceptable residence. The rent is frozen at £134 per week. The lowest rent for which a well-known national company is prepared to hire out a colour television set is £143 per week.

Lord Goodman in his Dimsdale lecture remarked that if modern technology could provide all the tenants he had visited with television sets, it ought also to be able to provide everyone with somewhere tolerable to live. Maybe this is the explanation of the failure. Yours faithfully, D. G. J. MILLINGTON, Bowsey Hill House, Bowsey Hill, Mr. Wargrave, Berkshire.

Nelson knives

From Brigadier F. S. R. Mackenzie Sir, In reply to the query by Mr. Black in today's paper (November 22) for a fork with a single cutting edge, such a device exists known as a "Nelson" knife. It has a curved blade which prevents the food slipping about whilst being cut and also teeth on the end of the blade with which the food is picked up and eaten. One made of stainless steel should be chosen otherwise taste may be affected. Nelson knives are a Government issue to those like myself who have lost an arm but they can also be purchased from ironmongers shops. A combined knife and fork that belonged to Nelson himself is on display with other Nelson memorabilia in the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich. Yours faithfully, S. MACKENZIE, Chanery Mead, Lynton, Hampshire.

The crisis in the stock market

From Mr. Lewis Whyte Sir, You concluded your leading article on Saturday with the sentence: "The crisis in the stock market is bad for the City, bad for industry and bad for Britain." I believe that much of this trouble arises from the inability of the investment institutions as a whole to operate in a counter-cyclical manner and thus act as a stabilizing influence.

Short-term assets of the principal investment institutions are estimated now at over £3,000m, compared with the total value of all equities comprising the FT Actuaries' All Share Index of some £15,000m; a "liquidity" ratio of about 20 per cent. The comparable figures at the peak of the equity market in 1972 were approximately £1,200m and £49,000m respectively, or a "liquidity" ratio of about 2½ per cent. If these liquidity ratios had been the other way round—highest at the peak and lowest at the trough—then undoubtedly the peak would have been much lower and the present trough far less acute; all of which would have been good for the City, good for industry, good for Britain, and also good for the investment institutions.

Dare one hope that courage in the present and perhaps restraint in the future might in time bring comfort and reward to all concerned. Yours faithfully, LEWIS G. WHYTE, 50 Finsbury Square, EC2, November 26.

Churchill's courage

From Mr. Oscar Nemon Sir, With reference to your front page article of today (November 25), one of the outstanding characteristics of Sir Winston Churchill was that he could apologise whenever he was in an inopportune mood. Mr. Burton has reason to apologise for his inopportune outburst.

I came to know Sir Winston in his intimate surroundings during many years, and the following anecdotes serve to illustrate well the inner fibre of his character:

One day a secretary came to Churchill, then Prime Minister, with some important news. A chief spy for Russia in Australia had surrendered himself to the Australian authorities together with information concerning the whole network of the Russian spy system.

Sir Winston reacted immediately. "Abominable!" he cried. "The secretary, who was very surprised, protested. 'Sir Winston, this is an important catch for us.'"

"For us it may be. All the same, it's abominable to behave like that to a man of this noble temper who would be incapable of so vile an action as that attributed to him by the shameless author of *The Soldier* and now by Richard Burton, actor."

Sir Winston said one day to Colville, his private secretary: "I don't see how I can manage to get to that meeting this evening. I'm so behind with pressing jobs."

With a great sigh of relief Colville said: "I'm very glad to hear that."

"Why?" "Because Scotland Yard have just rung up to say that an attempt on your life will be made at the meeting."

Churchill, visibly roused by this challenge, then said: "In that case, I shall certainly go."

So much for Mr. Burton's allegation of Sir Winston's cowardice.

Yours sincerely, OSCAR NEMON, Pleasant Land, Boars Hill, Oxford, November 25.

From Lord Braye

Sir, Mr. Richard Burton's recent and unjust attack on Sir Winston Churchill seems quite uncalled for; does he not understand that he would not now be acting and drawing a vast salary had it not been for the magnificent leadership, courage, and determination of Sir Winston Churchill in the past.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant. LORD BRAYE, Stanford Park, Rugby, November 25.

Detained in Russia

From Mr. Yehudi Menuhin Sir, It is heartening to see the immediate and ready response from all sectors of the British public to the Jewish appeal on behalf of the 30 innocent Jews arbitrarily held in Soviet Russia.

Would that this striking appeal had broadened its basis to include all the victims of race and religion in Soviet Russia who share the same agonising fate—individuals well known to Amnesty, for instance.

Reference could have been made to include the agreement between the USA and the USSR, by which the latter formally recognizes its humane obligation to redress the inhumanities of the past and the present, allowing the free immigration of all individuals without reprisal or penalty to their families.

In view of this agreement and of the forthcoming Olympic Games to be held in Moscow in 1980, there is every reason to expect the full realization of the humane intentions implicit in the rapprochement between Russia and the West.

Yours faithfully, YEHUDI MENUHIN, 2 The Grove, Highgate Village, N6, November 25.

Woolly warmth

From Mr. C. M. Barlow Sir, Item 74 of the Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical of the Church of England (James I et VI, 1603) requires that ecclesiastical persons shall wear at nightcaps only of silk, satin (sic) or velvet. Wool is apparently not allowed. Yours faithfully, C. M. BARLOW, Norman Corner, Kinges Road, Winchester.

Roadside food

From Mr. Noel Armstrong Sir, Another suggestion for road verges is that they should be sown with Jerusalem artichokes, easy to cultivate and a good crop. Artichokes make delicious soup, delicious deep fried in fat, can be boiled with white sauce and grated raw with vinegar. During the near hungry period of the First World War, the artichoke was seriously considered as a substitute for the potato. While not going as far as this, it can be a very useful vegetable and its cheapness helps the housekeeping. Yours truly, NOEL ARMSTRONG, 3 Eaton Road, Norwich.

Borrowings by IMF from oil countries 'likely to increase'

From Frank Vogel
Washington, Nov 26

Dr. Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, said today that the IMF was likely to increase substantially the level of its borrowings from oil-producing countries in 1975.

He said he expected the IMF to play a considerably greater role in the coming year in the recycling of funds from oil-producing to oil-consuming countries.

In a speech to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations he implied that ministers of finance would take decisions in January to expand the IMF's oil facility.

The United States Administration has shown no enthusiasm for an expanded IMF facility, but Dr. Witteveen is clearly confident that the green light for such a facility will be given at the interim committee meeting of ministers of the IMF.

Further, he indicated today that the enlarged facility would be so constructed that the IMF would be able to give special rate subsidies on loans to developing countries.

The United States Administration has recently indicated that the IMF facility should be maintained in its current form and that an entirely new recycling facility should be created outside of the IMF for industrial oil-consuming countries.

Dr. Witteveen today welcomed the idea of a special new facility, but argued that it would still be necessary for the IMF facility,

which now had a volume of some \$3,000m (about £1,250m), to be enlarged.

He said: "It is probable that the Fund would have to play a considerably expanded role of intermediation in 1975 compared to 1974. This would mean larger borrowings by the Fund from oil-exporting countries and possibly from new industrial countries in a strong payments position."

He added that the IMF had the experience now "to set arrangements in train for 1975 within a very short time after decision".

The IMF facility at the moment lends at a rate slightly above the rate at which it borrows funds. Dr. Witteveen stressed, however, that because of the very severe payments crisis of the least developed nations the IMF had been studying ways of easing their interest rate burden.

He also stressed that the level of borrowing from the IMF's regular facilities had increased sharply in the last year, due to a large extent to the payments problems produced by the oil crisis.

OPEC meeting: The economic commission of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries met yesterday in Vienna to prepare the December 12 conference of OPEC ministers who will decide on a new level and a new system of oil prices.

In addition to setting new prices for the first quarter of 1975, the ministers will deal with a new uniform price system which was worked out by a party of experts a month ago, it is reported, will be confirmed by the Economic Commission.

Kimber Die breaks N. American monopoly

By Clifford Webb

In a remarkably enterprising move, a little known Black Country drop forging firm has broken a United States monopoly controlling the supply of essential components to the huge North American agricultural equipment market.

Kimber Die & Tool, a family-owned business at Cradley Heath, Worcestershire, is now expanding to cope with export orders worth £2.5m to supply cutter guards for combine harvesters, swaths and mowers.

It also enables the company to grow at a time when other drop forges face contraction because of falling orders from the motor industry. KDT were dependent on the motor firms for 90 per cent of their business but following the success of the North American enterprise and smaller diversifications motor firms now account for only 10 per cent.

Mr. Mick Wilkes, joint managing director, has just returned from the United States and Canada with the £2.5m order book. He said: "We began exploring the North American market a few years back, and found to our complete astonishment that one American firm, Buchanan of Michigan, were supplying the whole market with patented cutter guards similar to those we have been selling in Britain and Europe for a long time."

"We have now reached the stage where despite the distance we are recognized as the alternative supplier the Americans and Canadians have been looking for. We regularly airfreight deliveries to meet tight schedules."

Shell-Mex and BP to make substantial cuts in sales force

By Ronald Kershaw

Shell-Mex and BP, the United Kingdom joint marketing company of Shell and British Petroleum, is to make substantial cuts in its present sales force of about 3,000. A company spokesman said the cuts had nothing to do with brand separation and the final disappearance of the joint company at the end of next year.

"We have been selling less oil and have less need for men," he said, adding that redundancies would be kept to a minimum.

Unconfirmed reports say that when Shell and BP start marketing their products individually in this country in 1976, changes in both company sales structures will dispense with regional offices, a feature of the joint marketing company.

Another company spokesman said: "The oil industry has been faced with changes in the marketing environment, and this company has undertaken a reappraisal of its sales policy and consequent staff requirements."

There has been talk of 35 to 40 per cent cuts, but the spokesman said: "We do not know the number of people involved and how much the problem will be ameliorated by non-recruitment."

In the light of these requirements some reorganization of the sales promotion and sales generation functions is proposed.

"In line with the company's normal practice this will be made by natural wastage and non-recruitment of staff."

Some staff are also likely to make discretionary release.

"The number of people concerned in the reappraisal is very small in comparison with the total of staff in the group," he added.

"Because of the countrywide nature of our business there will not be any question of a surplus in any one area. The total sales organization of Shell and BP is about 3,000 people, and movements within this organization will be further to reduce the scale of the problem."

There has been talk of 35 to 40 per cent cuts, but the spokesman said: "We do not know the number of people involved and how much the problem will be ameliorated by non-recruitment."

The management committee of the British Scrap Federation has invited members and regional associations to submit suggestions by the middle of next month on alternative proposals for meeting the BSC's scrap requirements.

This follows a meeting in August of representatives of the BSC and senior executives of the BSC at which Dr. Monty Finniston, the BSC chairman, confirmed that the corporation had entered into special commercial arrangements with a considerable number of scrap merchants to ensure that BSC was supplied with adequate amounts of scrap.

The scrap industry has been angered recently by the BSC's decision to make special arrangements with selected scrap companies under which BSC apparently pays higher prices for scrap in return for stable supplies of scrap.

But the BSC was assured that the arrangements were not considered inflexible and was invited to submit alternative proposals.

Is it fair also to ask about the reactions of the school-child who is unable to join the queue to buy the weekly stamp, or put its contribution in the school bank? We skated over this one.

Yours faithfully,
H. R. PAGE,
205 Old Hall Lane,
Manchester,
November 25.

More liaison among tourist regions urged

By Patricia Tisdall

More liaison between tourist regions is recommended in a report issued yesterday by the regional tourist board officials representing Kent, Surrey and Sussex. Priority attention is needed, for example, to accommodation, entertainment and promotion of historical attractions to visitors.

According to the report, London is considered short of moderate cost accommodation. The South-East has it in abundance, together with excellent communications to London. London supplies entertainment very generously, but the South-East is perceived to be short of it.

There is clearly much to be gained on both sides from close cooperation in these and other areas.

Other recommendations are that all facilities used for recreational or leisure purposes, together with all varieties of accommodation, should be classified as tourist facilities, with the classification standardized for the whole region. At present, the report says, it is only in terms of accommodation that all interested parties agree on what constitutes a tourist facility.

The report, the result of 16 months' work by the AIC Management Consultants, is being used by the South-East England Tourist Board as the basis of its aims and strategy for tourism in the region.

Cost saving claim on concrete

British engineers have found a new way to increase the strength of concrete slabs and beams which, it is claimed, could lead to cost savings of up to 30 per cent. The discovery has been made at Salford University.

Tests have shown that fibrous cements, such as asbestos cement, used as an external anti-crack reinforcement makes it possible to increase the strength or reduce the size of slabs or beams.

Work on the project has been carried out in collaboration with TAC Construction Materials, a subsidiary of the Turner and Newall group. The method is the subject of worldwide patent applications.

Alberta opportunities for British industry
Mr. G. Miles, British Consul in Edmonton, yesterday urged British industry to play a more active part in developing energy-based projects in Alberta. He stressed the importance of the Athabasca tar sands and the many projects connected with the exploitation of these resources.

Mr. Miles and Alberta government officials were speaking at a London seminar sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Prices and pay: Government keep out!

From Mr. Ian A. M. Copland

Sir, The national debate about the social contract in general and threshold payments in particular has an air of unreality. The current wages explosion was not only predictable but was predicted by this Association in representations that it made in January and December, 1973, to the ranking ministers at the Department of Employment and to their civil servants and the Pay Board between times.

Unlike many media commentators—*les clercs trahissants*—we were not beguiled by the early apparent success of the Conservative administration's incomes policy.

Our association had long had a modest form of index-linkage as part of our pay structure and our representations (frequently made jointly with the trade unions with whom we negotiate) were moderately aimed—but without success—at saving this element from the blind bludgeon of the Pay Code.

Index-linkage properly speaks whole hog and have to the psychosis induced by inflation as a device for protecting earnings. At the level of national bargaining it should never be a complete offset except for the lowest paid, since room must be left for plant bargaining—that integral element of the British industrial relations culture.

At the plant, management and unions can talk about change and the generation of wealth and it is ultimately here that the effective distribution takes place. The Stage Three threshold payments were ill founded because they were arbitrarily linked in time to the Phase Three calendar and not to individual principal pay settlements. Their impact was therefore frequently inequitable and without rationale since many people qualified for them immediately after they had received a substantial annual wage award.

Statutory prices and incomes policies fail in the long term because they cannot cope with innovation. If we are going to essay them again let us go the

rationing of food and raw materials and the direction of labour. If not, it is too much to governments to get right things which are truly in concern—the level of state expenditure, the budget surplus or deficit (preferably former), the rate of exchange and the level of interest rate.

Can they also run a for policy on the essential premise that nowadays no is either scared of the UK or interested in moral exhortations?

We in industry will have sweat out the present wages explosion but please give some respite from ill-governed intervention in area of prices and pay. In words of John, Paul, George and most important Bert . . . "We can win out."

Yours faithfully,
IAN A. M. COPLAND,
Chairman,
The Independent
Steel Employers Association
5 Cromwell Road,
London, SW7.

From Mr. David Arthur
Sir, I worked in ICI's white-collar staff from 1963 to 1973, but I fail to recognize the company described in your report of the CIR's findings (November 15). In my experience ICI is a first class company to work for. It has invested a great deal of time and effort in employee relations, and far from lacking machinery for consultation and representation, it has been a pioneer in this field.

The great majority of staff with whom I had contact were opposed to the idea of being represented in negotiations by a union, and it certainly is not

true that ASTMS "repre most ICI monthly staff". I have no doubt that present strength is derived from acceptance that all employees—blue-collar, white-collar, top hat!—have a common interest in the successful operation of the company; and it will be tragic if, as a result of Clive Jenkins and CIR, the company is forced to adopt the very relationship confrontation and strife which so many companies struggled to break away.

DAVID ARTHUR,
Dukes Meadow,
One Tree Lane,
Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire

Insecurity of life assurance

From Mr. E. D. Stern

Sir, How snug and easy it is for Mr. Dover to write (Business News, November 20) to support the views of those who see no justification for granting any assistance to life insurance companies that have failed. Obviously he would not have invested in any of these companies.

People like myself (I am a retired pensioner) were quite unaware that we were running any sort of risk when we made our purchase. After all, I was putting my money into a well-established British life company and my broker had assured me that the DTI kept a careful watch on

the financial well-being of such concerns.

In addition, I had taken r of those TV adverts: "Ge of security of life assurance a you." What could appear s

Has Mr. Dover as an acc never advised his client shop around for the best te? It is noticeable that no these gentlemen who ar opposed to any rescue op thought fit to write to t at the time these "risk" insurance policies were offe, the public and warn them o dangers involved.

EDWARD D. STERN,
16 Graham Road,
West Kirby, Merseyside.

Moisture content of coal

From Mr. Richard Welsh

Sir, I have just had delivered 10 tons of Coalite, costing almost £18. It seemed wet so I dried a sample and found that the moisture content was over 25 per cent. I am told the British Standards Institution recommend 8-12 per cent as acceptable.

My coal merchant tells me he added 7lb of wet coal per cwt because of the heavy rain yet I still seem to be getting

about 10 per cent less fuel I should.

I was amazed to find there is no statutory maximum moisture levels for solid! With coal such a political! could not our politician something about this?

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD WELSH
Gallery House,
Duddenhoe End,
near Saffron Walden,
Essex.

Understanding heat pumps properly

From Mr. A. F. Stobart

Sir, There have been several articles and letters recently extolling the virtues of heat pumps, which have been published either in features or your main columns. I feel that there is a considerable misconception as to the real effectiveness of these devices as fuel-savers.

The normal heat pump will usually only recover from the air or other sources about the same amount of waste heat as was put into the atmosphere during the generation of the electricity required to drive the pump. There is thus no gain in absolute terms, and a considerable capital expense.

Hydroelectric generation does not suffer from the same defect, so the various Swiss installations are economic in real terms. And as most electricity is generated in this country by burning something, the normal "refrigerator in reverse" type of heat pump is not fundamentally economic.

However, if a recently granted United States patent for a heat pump integral with a fuel burning engine is developed, then the picture changes. Waste heat from the drive unit is combined with heat from the pump to give fuel economies of up to 30 per cent in winter conditions, and greater economies in warmer weather. The heavy capital expenditure in electrical generating plant necessary if "normal" heat pumps are to be widely used is not required.

Against this one supposes that we shall have to pay dearly to import the equipment the United States, Japan, other countries with a active product development policy and time scale, seems sad in the face possible import saving of worth £400m per year figures are calculated from published in your newspaper heat pumps of a "ce economic" type were v installed for domestic an dustrial space heating.

A. F. STOBART,
Manor Farm,
Claydon, Banbury,
Oxfordshire.

Primary Contact Limited
Incorporated Practitioners
in Advertising
Tel: 01-580 9734

business 1

TV contractors expect November uplift

Television contractors' earnings from advertising dropped during October as cutbacks by regular heavyweight users took effect. But November is expected to show some improvement, with extra expenditure by seasonal advertisers like toy manufacturers and record merchandisers making up the difference.

Net revenue figures issued by the Independent Television Companies' Association for the month show a drop of over 8 per cent on October 1973. At £15.96m, the ITV network's net earnings are £1.5m below those for last year.

Television sales directors say that this month there appears to have been some increase compared with last year in advertising by toy manufacturers. Expenditure by record merchandisers like Ronco, Arcade and K-Tel is forecast at around a combined £1m during the Christmas period. In addition, they say there has been some easing after the Budget by advertisers who had held back in expectation of tax changes.

Many contractors including London Weekend Television have been assiduously cultivating new advertisers to television such as finance houses and employment agencies.

Gross earnings figures as compiled by Media Expenditure Analysis at rate card prices are distorted by the 15 per cent (approximate) increase in TV rates introduced during October. But they show a rise of 61 per cent in entertainment

Advertising & marketing

advertising, a 53 per cent increase in publishing and a 29 per cent rise in retail advertising compared with October 1973. The two main declines in expenditure occurred for institutional and industrial advertising, down 15 per cent; and tobacco advertising, down 11 per cent.

New teenage launch
IPC Magazines is planning a second teenage weekly magazine launch early next year. With *Favorite Story*, details of which were announced earlier this month, the new magazine OK marks IPC's first weekly launches in this field for nearly three years.

At the same time, two existing teenage magazines are to disappear. Earlier this month *Mirabelle* appeared incorporated into *Valentine* and *Fabulous*

which earlier had absorbed *Hit* and took in *Melanie* in addition. Mr. Patrick Barnes, advertising director of IPC Magazines, says the new magazines are intended to meet the changing tastes of younger women readers. OK is intended to appeal to girls of 19 and under "who are more sophisticated, more perceptive and indeed more affluent than ever before."

It seems that the economics of publishing smaller circulation teenage magazines differs from those of mass readership publications like *Woman* or *Woman's Own*. Target circulation for OK is about the 150,000 to 200,000 mark compared with 1.8 million for *Woman*. The proportion of revenue contributed by advertising is smaller in the case of the teenage magazines.

Patricia Tisdall

If you want 100-year-old traditions in a merchant bank, don't come to County Bank until 2069

But think what you could be losing in the meantime

County Bank is unusual as merchant banks go. It's young—it has been in existence for only six years. It's big—its assets of more than £400 million put it in the top five in Britain.

By dealing with County Bank you benefit from the expertise of a team of able and professionally qualified merchant banking specialists, closely aware of present-day business conditions and unhampered by too much adherence to tradition. They speak your language.

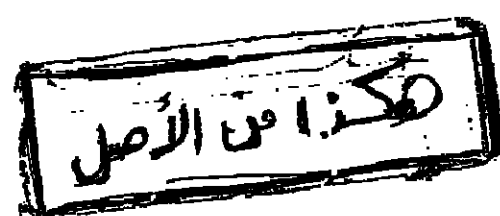
With some of Britain's biggest industrial names on our books, you'll find us able to help you with medium term loans and advice on a wide range of corporate financial matters, including investment management and all aspects of takeovers and mergers.

It's worth remembering too that County Bank is a member of the National Westminster Bank Group with all the additional strength that this implies.

County Bank Limited, 75 Cornhill, London EC3V 3NN Telephone: 01-283 2577.

County Bank

The merchant bank member of the National Westminster Bank Group



BARCLAYS**BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED**35 Station Road
London, SW4 7UF
Telephone: 822 17430

23 September 1974

E.P. Thompson, Esq.,
Director,
Costagran (Exporters) Ltd.,
Northgate Road,
London, SW11 1ST.

Dear Sir,

EXPORT OF MANUFACTURING PLANT TO FRANCEI am happy that we were able to help you with
finance for your export programme over the next 12
months.It was, as you say, extremely useful to have
Barclays Bank International point out the many alternative
ways of financing this project. With their wide experience
and expertise, you may rest assured that you now have
the best answer.Delighted I was able to help: all part of the
service!

Yours sincerely,

Philip Haynes
MANAGER

In order to protect the interests of our customers, the names and addresses in the above letter are fictional.

Factoring: Leasing: Merchant Banking Services: Pension Schemes
Insurance Broking: Medium Term Loans: Market Rate Deposits
Overdrafts: International Banking & Finance: Other business services.

BARCLAYS**The right choice for today's businessman.**

مكتبة الأصول

Further cutbacks forecast by German car industry

Stuttgart, Nov. 26.—Low demand and continued weak export market will force further production cutbacks in the German car industry, the West German Motor Industry Association said.

Production of cars and commercial vehicles in October fell 10 per cent over September, 25,000, largely reflecting extra working days, 22 per cent less than in 1973. Car production fell 10 per cent below 1973 and lorry output fell 10 per cent.

First 10 months this year, German vehicle production fell 20 per cent, a same 1973 period, 22 per cent, and cars and 18 per cent.

Exports last month were 31 per cent higher than in 1973, but 31 per cent

Credit Bank granted car's moratorium

Stuttgart, Nov. 26.—The Inter-Credit Bank has been granted a one-year moratorium, October 9—the date of expiration.

The decision to grant the moratorium was made yesterday by a Geneva court in accordance with the provisions of the Swiss Banking Commission, which investigated the state of the bank's finances. A committee of accountants appointed by the court will hold the bank's board of directors during the period of the moratorium.

The bank, which came into the spotlight in September with reports of a 15 per cent loss by the Inter-Credit Bank, was founded in 1958 by Dr. Rosenbaum. It is said to have £30m in deposits, capital and reserves put at £10m.

Last month, the Landesbank Giro (Helaba) asked the court to transfer the bank's assets to the Helaba group for an immediate DM100m payment.

Japan keeps interest rates high

Tokyo, Nov. 26.—Japan has no intention of following the United States and West Germany in taking measures aimed at reducing interest rates, Mr. Takagi, Vice-Minister of Finance, said today.

"We must maintain our current policy for some time," he said. "We cannot change until we see the effect of the war against inflation."

Takagi said the Japanese government is today provisionally maintaining a supplementary budget for the current fiscal year ending March "of really important proportions."

The private sector economy is maintaining that the government's supplementary budget, which will be approved by the Diet, will considerably ease the fiscal and financial squeeze.

Isamu Miyazaki, chief of the government's economic planning agency, also conceded that the supplementary budget will stimulate the economy.

The supplementary budget of a record 2,099,000m yen (about £3,000m), putting the government's expenditure for the current fiscal year at 98,000m yen, up 25.7 per cent from 1973-74.

The supplementary budget is in full by revenue surplus in the previous fiscal year and by higher than expected tax collections in the current year.

Takagi, speaking at a luncheon for businessmen, said guarded optimism near-term trends in the economy.

Takagi said there were no changes in Japan's foreign exchange policy, although, he said, various industries were not optimistic about overseas sales in the near term. Japan's trade would continue to be sluggish some time.—A.P.J.

Business appointments

John Laing has new group finance director

Denis Turner has become finance director of John Laing and Son.

Paul Girolami, financial director of Glaxo Holdings, has been appointed to National Westminster Bank's Inner London re-board.

John Stainton has joined the insurance company as a director. Clifford Nancarrow has been a director of Ball-Thermomex.

Jeffrey Howles is to become chief executive of Wobaco Holding Co. and chief executive of the group.

Michael Aldin is joining the group Organisation in the new group taxation manager.

Andrew Laren has become managing director of Foster Turner.

Mr. Jan Baden has been a director of Alderman's Group.

A. S. Perloff has been appointed chairman and Mr. W. G. is managing director of the group, following the retirement of Mr. D. N. Lever, who became honorary president.

Borero and Mr. S. S. Simpson become additional directors.

the ICB, the Frankfurt bank said its decision was due to "conduct not conforming to the rules of international banking" on the part of Dr. Rosenbaum.

Herstatt's offer: The German banking consortium is ready to guarantee payment of DM100m (about £10m) to enable Herr Hans Gerling, chief shareholder of the collapsed Herstatt bank, to meet his commitments aimed at ensuring settlement of the bank's liabilities.

In a statement, the consortium's leaders, Westdeutsche Landesbank, Girozentrale and Deutsche Bank AG, said:

"We would ensure payment of the second half of the DM210m contribution. Herr Gerling has promised to pay into a special fund needed to ensure settlement of 45 per cent for the domestic banks, 55 per cent for foreign banks."

However, the consortium set three conditions on its offer—first, Zurich Versicherungs-Gesellschaft must buy a 51 per cent stake in the total capital of the Gerling Insurance Group for an immediate DM100m payment.

the ICB, the Frankfurt bank said its decision was due to "conduct not conforming to the rules of international banking" on the part of Dr. Rosenbaum.

Herstatt's offer: The German banking consortium is ready to guarantee payment of DM100m (about £10m) to enable Herr Hans Gerling, chief shareholder of the collapsed Herstatt bank, to meet his commitments aimed at ensuring settlement of the bank's liabilities.

In a statement, the consortium's leaders, Westdeutsche Landesbank, Girozentrale and Deutsche Bank AG, said:

"We would ensure payment of the second half of the DM210m contribution. Herr Gerling has promised to pay into a special fund needed to ensure settlement of 45 per cent for the domestic banks, 55 per cent for foreign banks."

However, the consortium set three conditions on its offer—first, Zurich Versicherungs-Gesellschaft must buy a 51 per cent stake in the total capital of the Gerling Insurance Group for an immediate DM100m payment.

the ICB, the Frankfurt bank said its decision was due to "conduct not conforming to the rules of international banking" on the part of Dr. Rosenbaum.

Herstatt's offer: The German banking consortium is ready to guarantee payment of DM100m (about £10m) to enable Herr Hans Gerling, chief shareholder of the collapsed Herstatt bank, to meet his commitments aimed at ensuring settlement of the bank's liabilities.

In a statement, the consortium's leaders, Westdeutsche Landesbank, Girozentrale and Deutsche Bank AG, said:

"We would ensure payment of the second half of the DM210m contribution. Herr Gerling has promised to pay into a special fund needed to ensure settlement of 45 per cent for the domestic banks, 55 per cent for foreign banks."

However, the consortium set three conditions on its offer—first, Zurich Versicherungs-Gesellschaft must buy a 51 per cent stake in the total capital of the Gerling Insurance Group for an immediate DM100m payment.

Canberra banking action on dumping

Canberra, Nov. 26.—The Australian customs department has begun an investigation into alleged dumping of injection moulding machines in Australia.

Mr. Gough Whitlam, the Prime Minister, said, "Pending the result, securities will be levied on injection moulding machine imports, effective immediately."

Mr. Murphy said he was satisfied imports of machines at dumping prices would injure Australian industry.

Earlier, Mr. Gough Whitlam, the Prime Minister, announced he had asked the government's Temporary Assistance Authority to determine whether it was necessary to protect Australian industry in relation to the import of the machines.

This followed representations from John Consolidated, a leading local maker of the machines.

In Melbourne a John spokesman said the company considered that about 80 machines from Japan, the United Kingdom and East Germany had been dumped in recent months. The company sells about 100 to 140 machines a year, he said.

Australia has strike record

Canberra, Nov. 26.—Days lost through strikes in Australia in the first eight months of this year totalled 5.6m, the Bureau of Statistics reported today. This compares with a loss of 1.8m in January to August 1973 and 2.6m for the whole of 1973.

A Bureau spokesman said the number of days lost so far this year exceeded the record of 4.7m in 1917 but said the workforce was then much smaller.

Mr. Campbell Carter has joined the board of J. E. Foster (Construction) as finance director.

Mr. John Nicholls has been made marketing and sales director of Associated Fisheries and Foods.

Mr. Donald Mathias is retiring as managing director of Pedigree Petfoods but will continue his association as chairman.

Mr. John Barnes becomes technical director of Relite Electric.

Mr. Peter Carruthers has been appointed director and general manager of Simplex-Circulume.

Mr. John Critch becomes managing director of Heston.

Mr. Frank Harding joins the board of Francis Chappell & Sons.

Mr. James Davidson, managing director of the Clyde Port Authority, is the new chairman of the National Association of Port Employers.

Mr. Harold Auker and Mr. John Illingworth have joined the board of Lyon & Lyon.

Mr. F. Donald, a director of Guez, Keen & Nettlesolds and chairman of Firth Cleveland, has been appointed chairman of GKN International Trading (Holdings).

Mr. J. L. Dwyer becomes chief executive and managing director.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Valor caught between consumer restraint and higher wages

By Peter Wadhwa.

Valor, the cooker and heater group, have stumbled. In the 28 weeks to October 11 last, pre-tax profits fell by 38 per cent to £814,438, while sales slithered 20 per cent to £11.8m.

The growth case for Valor depended on natural gas cookers benefiting from rising costs of electricity, from pulling even more out of Newhome.

Valor bought last year, and from manufacturing overseas. Last year this accounted for a fifth of profits but is higher now.

It seems that the growing tightness of consumer spending

began to bite, and so did the triggering of eight thresholds in addition to basic wage agreements. The group was unable to keep its own retail prices in step.

The interim forecast is ambiguous but not unhelpful. Mr. Michael Montague, chairman, says that the immediate future is uncertain "during what may prove to be an exceptional year."

He adds that they do not expect a better second half year. But that intentionally leaves open the outside chance that it may be no worse than the first six months.

Valor has now finished with thresholds, and the key Christmas season may see strong demand for gas cookers. The hope, then, must be that pre-tax profits in the year to next March will reach £1.6m, against £2.6m for 1972-73.

In recent years the company has gone from strength to strength, yet the shares have tumbled. Earlier this year they were 75p, and ahead of yesterday's news were already resting at the year's "low".

The interim bulletin lopped them another 4p to leave them at only 16p, where the yield on a maintained dividend would be just over 20 per cent.

Ldn Interstate Bank gets new German partner

London Interstate Bank, formed in 1971 as an international consortium bank, has been joined by the Hamburgische Landesbank, a German bank.

The capital of London Interstate has been increased to allow Hamburgische to acquire 428,000 £1 ordinary shares, representing a holding of 15.85 per cent—equal to that of the other partners. In addition, it will take up subordinated debentures worth DM2.45m.

The influential Hamburgische, which has assets exceeding £1.25m, will play a significant part in broadening the scope of London Interstate's operations on the Continent.

Property side mars Ropner's record half

By David Mori.

United Kingdom finance and property interests apart, all sections of the Ropner Holdings business contributed to a highly successful six months to September 30.

Including investment income up from £97,000 to £169,000, profits before tax soared 77 per cent to £981,000 after an interest charge down by £32,000 to £158,000. The dividend is raised from 1.1p to 1.2p.

The group's problems have come in the property and finance side where the loss went up from £13,000 to £58,000. In particular, the trouble is with

Ropner's 40 per cent stake, coupled with secured loans of £800,000 in Greytown Property. So far, the main provider of finance to Greytown has been London Indemnity and General Insurance, where a provisional liquidator has now been appointed.

Talks are being held with the liquidator on the continued provision of finance by LI and with others on alternative sources of cash to meet Greytown's requirements. But at the moment the Ropner board will not quantify the amount of any provision which may have to be made to cover the Greytown investment.

Edgar Allen expect even stronger performance

Presenting peak profits last year rather better than expected with a 44 per cent rise to a peak £1.57 pre-tax, Edgar Allen, steel makers and engineers, maintained the upward swing in the opening half to October 5.

Though raw material and skilled labour shortages prevented some subsidiaries from fulfilling their potential, pre-tax profits were up by 43 per cent to £877,000 on turnover 34 per cent higher at £11.71m.

Order books remain good and the board looks to further progress in the second half.

The "available" increased from £313,000 to £408,000, while earnings per share rose from 3.4p to 4.4p.

Orders on hand in United Kingdom subsidiaries are £18.3m compared with £10.2m with the value of exports at £1.47m (£794,000). Though there has been a deterioration in liquidity to the extent of £817,000 in the latest half, on present forecasts the board considers that there will be no further significant deterioration in the current half. Borrowing facilities are considered to be adequate.

In the past half, engineering contributed £5.3m (£4.2m) to turnover and £303,000 (£217,000) to profits, steel foundry and forging £7.5m (£5.2m) and £642,000 (£451,000), respectively.

Airfix look to stronger second half for restoration of margins

By Tony May.

A substantial advance in earnings was forecast for Airfix Industries this year, but at the net level, at any rate, the running will have to be made in the second half.

Although turnover has jumped by 35 per cent to £11.27m for the half year to September 30, taxable profits, although passing the £1m for the first time, are up only 10.7 per cent to £1.03m—pointing to a fall in margins from 11.2 per cent to 8.9 per cent. At the net level, profits have actually gone down from £507,000 to £496,000.

However, the board of this toys, household accessories,

packaging and footwear group says that margins in the second half are expected to return to the seasonal norm, reflecting the improved production facilities installed in the first half.

Mr. Ralph Ehrmann, the chairman, reports that orders and production in every division are at record levels and are not restricted by any shortage of either raw materials or finance.

Commenting on Budget measures, Mr. Ehrmann says "at the indicated tax saving relating to improved stock concessions will practically eliminate the tax liability of £634,000 which was due to be paid on January 1 for 1973-74."

Hepworth turnover shows 24pc advance this year

J. Hepworth's turnover so far this year has increased by 24 per cent which, when converted to constant prices, still shows a real advance over last year, Mr. R. Chadwick, chairman, writes in his review.

Continued expansion requires money, he adds, and at current rates of inflation much more money is needed merely to finance existing trade. The group is more fortunate than most with "extremely helpful"

bankers and there is also the backing of assets worth almost 50p a share on the balance sheet and based mainly on 1969 property values.

The overdraft rose to £6.2m at the end of August and this will continue in the current period in line with inflation. But it is well covered by arrangements already made, Mr. Chadwick says. Though in times like these a large cash "hump" would be ideal, a large property "hump" is very gratifying.

THESE MEN KNOW... how to get things moving

1



An Industrial Expansion Team

The Industrial Expansion Teams know there's a lot more to expansion than just choosing a new factory.

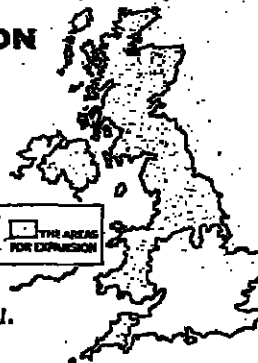
There are Teams in London and specialist Teams in each of the Areas for Expansion. In Scotland, Wales, Northern and North West England, Yorkshire and Humberside, the Midlands, the South West and Northern Ireland.

Inside these Areas, they're the experts on factory sites, communications, Government financial help, essential services and labour.

HOW DO YOU GET EXPANSION OFF THE GROUND?

Start by phoning or writing to Headquarters or your nearest Industrial Expansion Team today.

First, we'll send you two free booklets 'Areas for Expansion' and 'Incentives for Industry' that tell you about the various Areas and what Government help is available for you.



Next, you'll probably want to get down to specifics, which is where we arrange a meeting.

YOU TALK IT OVER WITH US.

We can give you detailed information and guidance on the Areas and relate it to your particular requirements.

Our local knowledge can help you to get things moving and to avoid mistakes that could prove expensive later.

THEN WE SHOW YOU AROUND.

The Areas have ready-built factories that you can rent or buy.

We'll show you the ones that suit you best, and also the sites for factories that can be purpose-built to your own specifications.

We'll also give you a tour of an Area's amenities, housing and transport facilities. And all the other things you want to know, we'll find out for you.

THE FINANCIAL BENEFITS.

You can get cash grants of up to 22% on new buildings, plant and machinery in the Areas for Expansion.

And if you're creating new jobs, we can also help with interest relief grants, or loans on concessionary terms.

What's more, you can also have grants towards the costs of moving existing plant and stores into an Area.

We can explain just what financial help you can qualify for, and how you can make the best of it.

THERE'S HELP FOR SERVICE INDUSTRIES, TOO.

If your business is in a Service Industry and you want to move into an Area, you can get up to 5 years rent-free office space, as well as generous removal grants.

HERE'S HOW TO GET EXPANSION ON THE MOVE.

Call, or send in the coupon for the two free booklets.

Meet your Industrial Expansion Team, and get your expansion plans moving.



To: The Industrial Expansion Team,
Department of Industry, Millbank Tower,
Millbank, London SW1P 4QU

Please send me full details of the benefits available in the Areas for Expansion

Name _____
Position in Company _____
Company _____
Nature of Business _____
Address _____

TIM 27/11 G

The Areas for Expansion

Headquarters, London, tel: 01-834 2255 ext. 88*

(*24-hour answer service for booklet enquiries only - 01-834 2026)

Scotland, Glasgow, tel: 041-248 2855

Wales, Tel: Cardiff 62131 (STD code 0222)

Northern Region, Tel: Newcastle upon Tyne 27575 (STD code 0632)

North West, Manchester, tel: 061-236 2171

Yorkshire & Humberside, Tel: Leeds 443171 (STD code 0532)

East Midlands, Tel: Nottingham 46121 (STD code 0602)

West Midlands, Birmingham, tel: 021-632 4111

South West, Tel: Plymouth 21891 (STD code 0752) or Bristol 291071 (STD code 0272)

London & South East, London, tel: 01-212 6343

Eastern Region, London, tel: 01-212 0289

Northern Ireland, Tel: Belfast 34488 (STD code 0232) or London 01-493 0601

*From 8th December 1974, 01-211 6486 direct line.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Technical rally extended in late dealings

The share market staged a technical recovery yesterday, when small gains among the leading shares were sharpened in late dealings by a further easing of United States prime rates and reports that Mr Healey had urged industry to invest the cash relief granted in the Budget. While closing prices for major stocks showed rises of 5p or so, buying pressure was extremely thin.

The FT index, standing at 166.2 when dealers left the Exchange to deal from their offices, jumped to 170.0 in the final hour, to record a net gain of 3.8. The Times index, at 65.90 was 1.94 higher. Recorded bargains were a shade lower at 6.453, and amplified figures for the previous session confirm the fresh slump in equity turnover.

The international, subdued during the session by the renewed pressure on the pound, turned higher in late dealings. ICI added 5p to 127p as the market squared up to Thursday's important statement on third quarter trading. Bechem (116p), Unilever (155p) and Courtauld's (57p) also moved higher.

The banking sector looked much healthier after the news of a further fall in United States banking interest rates.

Barclays Bk (118p) and Lloyds (106p) added 8p and 6p respectively. Among the overseas earners, Australia & New Zealand Bank closed firmly at 152p following the profits statement. Ahead of similar news, Brown Shipley gained 7p to 82p. Secondary banks steadied yesterday, and properties firmed up behind Amalgamated Investment & Property, at 241p.

Heavy engineers established first hurdle of the week came in

a firmer trend. BLMC (74p), GKN (124p), Tube Investments (148p) and Metal Box (135p) all closed with minor gains. A rise of 3p took Vickers to 82p, apparently unaffected by the prospect of a statement on defence in the House of Commons next week. But Valor fell back to 16p following the interim profits announcement.

On the consumer side, the first hurdle of the week came in

the form of sharply lower profits from J. Lyons. But, with the market long discounting poor figures in the share price, and the City relieved that there were no fund raising plans, the "A" shares in Lyons rose by 9p to 63p. The denial of rumours of a rights issue plan lifted shares in Reckitt & Colman to 120p.

J. Sainsbury (75p) and Tesco (221p), both with trading statements due this week, moved nervously. But the leading stores, headed by Boots (104p) and Marks & Spencer (120p) benefited from bear closing in this market.

Features included Peimadulla Ridge higher at 95p on a new bid from James Watson. Equity turnover for November 25 was £37.3m (12,049 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Union Corporation, Cons Goldfields, ICI, Bowater, Courtauld's, Shell, Beechams, GEC, Marks & Spencer and Unilever. Gilt fell back. Losses were similar in all sections of the market, with business at moderate levels. Continuing tightness in short-term money markets, connected with the weakness of sterling, was an unsettling factor in the background.

Latest dividends

Company (pence)	Ord	Year	Year	Prev
Admiral (20p) Int	1.53	1.36	5/2	3.85
Edgar Allen (25p) Int	1.79	1.63	28/3	4.11
Belgrave Assets (20p) Fin	0.62	0.28	3/1	0.85
Brickhouse Dudley (10p) Int	0.88	0.79	6/1	2.36
Matthew Brown (25p) Fin	2.73	2.42	10/1	3.57
Brown Shipley (11p) Int	4.47	1.5	11/2	2.75
Cardiff (20p) Int	1.71	1.25	21/12	2.5
Cockedge Higgs (25p) Int	1.25	0.85	5/4	2.22
Wm Cook (20p) Int	0.9	0.78	1/2	4.38
R. A. Dyson (25p) Int	0.82	0.75	14/1	3.23
Elswick-Hopper (5p) Int	0.43	0.26	31/1	0.55
L. Lyons (11p) Int	3.13	3	2/1	11.55
Plaxton's (Scarborough) (25p) Fin	4.97	4.41	—	8.81
Progressive Secs (25p) Int	2.23	1.78	—	5.51
Ropner (25p) Int	1.2	1.1	25/12	2.2
Routprint (20p) Int	1.57	1.5	10/1	3.88
Transparent Paper (25p) Int	1.54	1.25	—	5
Valor (25p) Int	0.94	0.91	24/1	3.69†

† Adjusted for scrip. * Forecast.

ROTAPRINT

Interim sales £3.8m (£3.5m). Taxable profit £193,000 (£168,000). Dividend is up from 1.5p to 1.57p. Trade is slower, but orders should ensure satisfactory operation into 1975.

LAMPAS SEC-MR HORSMAN

Mr. A. Horsman now holds 2.43m shares (15.2 per cent) after buying a further 136,500 shares.

MECCANO TRI-ANG

First and final distribution of £1 will be made on second preference shares on January 23.

BURTONWOOD BREWERY

Pre-tax profit for half year, £459,000 (£442,000). Rising costs were only partially met by higher prices.

WTLWOS FRANCIS

Group properties professionally revalued at £550,000 which produces surplus of £350,000; even-true sale of London factory will help cash position.

RAINE ENGINEERING

Record first half forecast by Mr Michael Taylor at meeting. Order position for rolled steel and engineering products had now eased to realistic level, ensuring continuing full production.

WINTERTHUR-CNA

On tender by Loews Corp for shares in CNA Financial Corp, of US, Accident & Casualty Insurance, of Winterthur, Switzerland, said it will tender 2.52m ordinary shares. It will not tender any of 530,000 "A" preferred shares owned.

PECHINEY UGINE KUHLMANN

For 1974 Group net earnings excluding minority interests, should reach at least 600m francs (£55.4m) or 24 francs a share compared with 365m francs in 1973 or 14.5 francs a share, an increase of 64 per cent. Group will thus regain earnings level of 1970. Dividend likely to be not less than in 1973.

Record pre-tax of £1.9m from Matthew Brown

A slightly faster second half enabled Matthew Brown, the Blackburn-based brewery, to push up taxable profits more than 6 per cent to a best-ever £1.9m in its last term to September 28. But the market reaction was to leave the shares unchanged at 30p, while shareholders' total return goes up from 3.57p to 3.93p.

But after a much higher tax charge of £1m (£753,000) the attributable was down from £1.03m to £894,000 and earnings from 7.47p to 6.34p a share. Adjusted for differences in VAT turnover was increased from £7.2m to £8.43m.

Transparent Paper gains more momentum

Confounding the sceptics in the preceding full year with pre-tax profits more than doubled on turnover up 20 per cent, Transparent Paper reports opening profits again more than doubled from £303,000 to £757,000. Turnover was raised by 51 per cent to £7.26m. The tax charge was £188,000, against £19,000, and tax deferred by capital allowances £208,000 (£110,000). Earnings per share show a rise from 3.11p to 6.53p. In turn the interim dividend is raised from 1.25p to 1.94p.

In the preceding year £364,000 was spent on reequipment (against £409,000) in a period when demand for packaging was strong. In the current year the group is scheduled to spend a further £1.8m on reequipment.

J. Dykes picking up from poor start

J. Dykes (Holdings), the Scottish furniture makers have made a poor start to 1974-75. Profits and turnover in the first half to July 31 show a sizable downturn, but since the summer, production and deliveries have improved substantially. Group taxable profits dived 76 per cent, £457,000 to £110,000, during the first six months, while turnover was depressed 44 per cent from £3.2m to £1.8m. The dividend, however, is being put up to 0.82p, from 0.79p.

Buoyant note from Greenfield Millets

Leisurewear and camping group, Greenfield Millets, gives unusually buoyant news in its results for the year to October 31, 1974, will surpass last year's record £533,000 pre-tax, while the present term shows no signs of slackening. Mr Richard Greenfield, chairman, adds that its newest and largest store at Marble Arch, London, is now open and expected to make a substantial contribution to profit.

Wolseley-Hughes

Credit facilities have been arranged by Wolseley-Hughes to provide working capital for the

continued development of the business, the directors say in their report.

Great care is being exercised over capital expenditure, but certain projects, mainly to raise export potential, are proceeding.

Brown Shipley

In spite of the low level of activity in the capital and stock markets, group earnings of Brown Shipley Holdings in the first half to September 30 were in line with those of the same period of last year. As is their usual practice the board do not disclose half-time figures and make no forecast for the full year. But they expect to recommend a final dividend of 6.05p, making the total for the year ending on March 31 next 10.52p, against last year's total of equal to 9.37p. The interim dividend is 4.47p, against equal to 3.75p, payable January 10.

Anthony Carrimore

Anthony Carrimore, Durham-based makers of car transporters, standard and special trailers and semi-trailers, turned in further losses in the year to January 31. Again there is no dividend. Group losses totalled £361,000 (against £37,000) after crediting investment grants of £6,700 (£37,000) and charging depreciation of £84,000 (£66,000).

A. & J. Mucklow

Mr J. Mucklow, chairman of A. & J. Mucklow Group, the house builders and estate developers, says the group is stronger than at any time in the past and the board intend to continue their policy of cautious expansion. Because of present uncertainties he cannot forecast the outcome for the present year.

Plaxtons lower

Following six years of steady growth in which profits and turnover of Plaxtons (Scarborough), the coach body builders, have been built up to peak levels, last year saw the first downturn with profits showing a 17 per cent fall after being down over 27 per cent at



Mr Richard Greenfield, chairman of Greenfield Millets: Benefits of expansion coming through.

half-time. The group's year ended on August 31 and the first half result reflected the disruption of the power crisis and labour disputes.

At half-time profits fell from £342,000 to £248,000, and in the second half, from £668,000 to £585,000. For the full year profits were £834,000, against the previous peak of £8.9m, on turnover down from £3.9m to £7.5m. The final dividend is being raised from 4.41p to 4.97p making the full year's payment 8.81p against 8.05p.

British side pulls down US Woolworth

The 12.9 per cent fall in the taxable profits of F. W. Woolworth in the nine months to October 31 from £24.1m to £21m, has had its repercussions in the nine month result of the United States parent. Income from the British subsidiary for the period fell by 60 per cent from \$16.53m (£7.13m) to \$6.72m (£2.86m).

The third quarter results of the United States group show that net income fell from \$16.9m to \$9.5m or from 56 cents a

share to 30 cents on a from \$905.3m to \$1 For the nine-month net income was \$29.7m (\$4.95 cents a share) (\$1.4 sales up from \$2.54 \$2,895.3m.

ANZ Bank profits cheer

Shares of Australian Zealand Banking spur yesterday to 154p in the results.

The interim forecast board that the annual would be similar to figure has been fulfilled tax profits are down cut to £12.7m, but e in Australian current show a rise of 1.5 per difference is caused mated developments in A and New Zealand in Se Earnings a share a (against 41.7p), but i tend rises from 10.5p i The second half was partly by the fall in tra savings bank deposit b by a narrowing of charges.

Flying start by Brickhouse

Brickhouse, Staffordshire-based m machine and inspection has made a flying start 75 with taxable profits a 10 per cent gain in half and turnover m doubled. The figures six months profits of Manufacturing for the and three months prof Cast Iron Drainage, profits jumped from £4 1710,000 from turnover £2.8m to £6.14m.

Irish Leathers dec

On turnover for the i to June 30 of £7.02m £2.35m, pre-tax profits, pre-tax, £1.9m. Leathers, on the same, son come out at £135,000 £501,000. The avail £68,000 (£354,000 for a known, the interim was halved at 0.62p.

Issues & Loans

Callender back from suspension

Next Tuesday sees the reliving of George M. Callender whose shares were suspended last February while a much larger company, Engert & Rolfe was injected into it.

So the new Callender is Engert & Rolfe in another guise. It makes damp proof materials and sound-deadening felt used in the motor industry. Callender makes high quality bitumen damp proof course and sheeting.

The formal documents make it clear that the new Callender has yet to reach its final form. The impression is that a third company will, in due course, be added to the existing two. The group also plans to develop the 7 per cent stake in a French roofing felt maker, Callendrite SA.

Callender should make pre-tax profits of around £200,000 this year, and E. & R. £290,000. There is no forecast for next year because a lot depends on the building industry. It seems that the small Callender still has order books too long to cope with, while E. & R. is heading for sales of 10 to 15 per cent in money terms. But at present volume sales are nearly 5 per cent down on a year ago, though margins (set by the prices charged by market leaders with heavier overheads) are holding up.

Callender now run by 67-year-

old Mr Basil Engert, I grow in real terms by cent a year to build factory and eventually i in Southern Ireland; raise the standard of r ing used in Britain to C tal standards.

There are broking b Callender's 10p shares life at 8p but at say, would yield 21.3 per cen promised 1.49p a sha are in the hands of 11, 3.2 times 1974 earni these, the payment w covered twice.

Against other buildi rials shares, the well yield stands out we though the group's clo pany standing does n dramatic annual incre payout.

The p/e ratio is, h run-of-the-mill, and a 6.8m shares now in iss are in the hands of Mr and managing direct Anthony Tindall, and families.

The introduction of company for estate duty at this time is unill arouse excitement. Th duction is being arran Brands and Sheppards are the brokers.

Local authorities

The coupon on local a yearling bonds is up 12½ per cent to 13½ with an issue price of £2.125. Authorities making i eluded: Bromley, T Dudley, Hounslow, down, Westminster, Ogy Valley, Stockport, E Stroud, Castle Point, Blaby, South Tyneside, Daventry.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1938	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1939	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1940	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1941	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1942	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1943	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1944	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1945	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1946	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1947	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1948	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1949	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1950	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1951	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1952	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1953	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1954	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1955	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1956	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1957	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1958	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1959	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1960	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1961	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1962	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1963	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1964	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1965	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1966	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1967	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1968	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1969	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1970	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1971	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1972	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1973	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1974	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1975	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1976	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1977	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1978	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1979	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1980	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1981	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1982	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1983	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1984	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1985	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1986	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1987	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1988	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1989	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1990	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1991	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1992	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1993	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1994	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1995	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1996	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1997	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1998	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	1999	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2000	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2001	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2002	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2003	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2004	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2005	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2006	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2007	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2008	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2009	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2010	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2011	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2012	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2013	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2014	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2015	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2016	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2017	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2018	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2019	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2020	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2021	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2022	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2023	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2024	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2025	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2026	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2027	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2028	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2029	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2030	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2031	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2032	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2033	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2034	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2035	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2036	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2037	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2038	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2039	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2040	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2041	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2042	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2043	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2044	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2045	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2046	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2047	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2048	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2049	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2050	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2051	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2052	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2053	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2054	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2055	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2056	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2057	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2058	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2059	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2060	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2061	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2062	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2063	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2064	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2065	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2066	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2067	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2068	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2069	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2070	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2071	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2072	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2073	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2074	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2075	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2076	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2077	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2078	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2079	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2080	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2081	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2082	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2083	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2084	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2085	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2086	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2087	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2088	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2089	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2090	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2091	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2092	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2093	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2094	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2095	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2096	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2097	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2098	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2099	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2100	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2101	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2102	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2103	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2104	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2105	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2106	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2107	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2108	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2109	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2110	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2111	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2112	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2113	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2114	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2115	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2116	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2117	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2118	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2119	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2120	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2121	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2122	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2123	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2124	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2125	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2126	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2127	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2128	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2129	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2130	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2131	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2132	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2133	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2134	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2135	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2136	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2137	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2138	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2139	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2140	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2141	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2142	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2143	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2144	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2145	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2146	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2147	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2148	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2149	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2150	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2151	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2152	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2153	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2154	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2155	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2156	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2157	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2158	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2159	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2160	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2161	77
Deputy State Bank	74	77	Nat'l Bk. of DM.	2162	77
Deputy State					

3 Thursday of month. (26) 4th Thursday of
 (27) 1st Wednesday of month. (28) Last
 day of month. (29) 3rd working day of month.
 5 h of month. (31) 1st day of Feb., May, Aug.
 6 h of month. (33) 1st day of Feb., May, Aug.
 4 Last working day of month. (36) 15th of
 (36) 14th of month. (37) 21st of each month.

Dent Fownes Gloves, Warminster, Wilts.

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began Nov 25 Dealings End Dec 6 5 Contango Day, Dec 25 Settlement Day, Dec 17.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

يَكُونُ مِنَ الْأَصْلِ

LONDON FLATS

BERNARD THORPE & PARTNERS

PALACE STREET, S.W.1

Very realistically priced spacious and newly decorated flat in well run purpose built block. 2 bedrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, separate w.c. Night storage heating, lift, caretaker, entryphone. Lease 99 years. £25,750

HYDE PARK GARDENS, W.2

Delightful 1st floor flat with well proportioned rooms overlooking private gardens. 3 bedrooms, drawing room, gallery dining room, study, kitchen, bathroom, shower room, cloakroom. Electric central heating, lift, caretaker, entryphone. Lease 3 years (renewable). £12,500

WARWICK WAY, S.W.1

Just on the market are 16 newly converted flats in this attractive property close to Victoria. The flats comprise 1, 2 and 3 bedrooms, reception room, kitchen, 1/2 bathrooms. Central heating, lift, entryphone. Lease 99 years. £15,500/£21,500

HEAD OFFICE: 1 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD LONDON SW1W 0DD. TEL. 01-834 6880
LONDON AND PROVINCES—FRANCE—BELGIUM—HOLLAND

BELGRAVIA, S.W.1

Spacious 3rd and 4th floor maisonette in need of decoration. 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, 2 bathrooms. Central heating, lift, caretaker. Lease 62 years. £58,000

CHESTER SQUARE, S.W.1

Please note reduced price on this elegant period terraced residence offering spacious accommodation in good condition. 6/7 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, study, kitchen, breakfast room, 3 bathrooms, cloakroom, utility room. Central heating, roof terrace, garage, access to gardens. Lease 19 years. £59,750

FLATS IN CHELSEA, S.W.10

IFIELD ROAD, 2 and 3 bedrooms from £14,750
REDCLIFFE SQUARE, 2 and 3 bedrooms from £14,500
HARCOURT TERRACE, 1, 2 and 3 bedrooms from £13,000
HOLLYWOOD ROAD, 2 bedrooms from £17,000

Radically converted to very high specifications, smartly fitted kitchens and bathrooms, generous built-in storage, some carpeted throughout, some with patio, garden, or terrace; all with c.h. and entryphone.

Eligible for Council mortgages.

C.P.K. DEVELOPMENTS

01-584 8517

HAMPSTEAD, REDINGTON ROAD

Superb modern garden flat near completion in handsome Georgian style house. 3 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (1 en suite), guest cloak, lounge, dining room, kitchen, 2,000 sq. ft. in all. Own entrance, c.h., h.w., full decorations and complete fitted bathrooms and kitchen. Acoustic ceilings, one-fifth acre, fine private garden with fruit trees, large terrace and small summer house. Car space.

874-year lease £69,500

Telephone: 01-435 0396

BOLTON GARDENS

Attractive first floor flat with well proportioned reception room, 1 bedroom, bathroom and kitchen. Resident caretaker. Carpets and curtains. 22 year lease. Must sell £11,950 o.n.o.
Phone: Buckmaster 01-499 7712 (day)
01-370 3006 (eves.)

FEW EXPENSIVE APARTMENTS, AND PENTHOUSES

Laid out and finished to a very high standard, available on 125-year leases in quiet area, nr. the Boltons.
Appliances to view (show flat) or brochure from Boarding Properties Ltd., 4, Bond Street, House, Stag Place, S.W.1.
TEL. 01-373 5092.

HALLAM COURT W.1

Luxury 2nd floor flat with possible medical use. 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, cloakroom, garage, lift, porterage. C.H., C.W.H. Lease 51 yrs. Price £29,900.
White Day & Brown 01-629 2102.

TITE STREET, S.W.3

Superb opportunity to purchase attractive 2nd floor flat in small purpose built block in the heart of Chelsea. Large lounge, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, study, etc. but move into built-in recep. All services, esp. cloak. All services. £34,000.
CONNELLS 01-589 6641.

SW7 CORNWALL GARDENS

Light and spacious 2nd floor flat overlooking gardens, large reception room, kitchen, bathroom and en suite, carpeted, low outgoings. £19,450
on 99-year lease.
Ring 584 6090

RUTLAND GATE, S.W.7

A light and spacious 1st floor flat, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom. 72-77 years lease. £25,000.
DEBENHAM TOWSON & CHICKNICKS 01-499 5122.

FACING HAMPSTEAD HEATH

Pleasant second floor flat in purpose built block, central heating, entry phone, attractive living room with fireplace, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, fitted kitchen, large balcony, sunny, quiet, but accessible. £21,500. Woodcocks, 01-629 5411.

CHELSEA, S.W.3

Charming flat in purpose built block, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large reception room, kitchen, bathroom and en suite, carpeted, low outgoings. £19,450
on 99-year lease. Price £25,000. Apply to Frank and Rutler, 01-229 8171.

FROM £15,500—New flat conversion

S.W.1, 3 rooms, c.h. & b. Lift and full C.H.—Rings Mrs. Ward, 409 2800 (weekdays).

CHELSEA, S.W.3

Pleasant 2nd floor flat in quiet modern block only 10 min. walk to Sloane Sq. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large reception room, kitchen, bathroom and en suite, carpeted, low outgoings. £19,450
on 99-year lease. Price £25,000. Apply to Frank and Rutler, 01-229 8171.

HOLLAND PARK AVENUE

Very light flat with central heating, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large reception room, kitchen, bathroom and en suite, carpeted, low outgoings. £19,450
on 99-year lease. Price £25,000. Apply to Frank and Rutler, 01-229 8171.

KENSINGTON WEST

Superb 2nd floor flat in purpose built block, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large reception room, kitchen, bathroom and en suite, carpeted, low outgoings. £19,450
on 99-year lease. Price £25,000. Apply to Frank and Rutler, 01-229 8171.

PROPERTY also on page 27

CONTRACT AND TENDERS

Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

MINISTRY FOR INDUSTRY AND ENERGY

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION

TO TENDER NO. LPC/7/74

Société Nationale de Constructions Mécaniques (SONACOME) invites international tenders for the supply over the period 1975-1976-1977 of:

—450 urban service minibuses

—1600 Inter-urban service minibuses.

Interested companies may obtain copies of tender specifications against payment of the sum of one hundred (100) dinars, from SONACOME, Service Importations Vehicules Industriels, 123 Rue Hassiba Ben Bouali, Algiers. Tenders, accompanied by detailed technical documentation should be submitted in two sealed envelopes, the outer one of which should be marked "APPEL D'OFFRES VEHICULES INDUSTRIELS—A NE PAS OUVRIR". The inside envelope containing the tender documents should be similarly marked.

Tenders must reach the above address before the 18 December 1974, for which the postmark shall be taken as evidence. Bidders shall be bound by their offers for a period of 90 days.

Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

MINISTRY FOR INDUSTRY AND ENERGY

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION

TO TENDER NO. LPC/8/74

Société Nationale de Construction Mécaniques (SONACOME) invites international tenders for the supply of 10,435 medium-range industrial vehicles over the period 1975—1976—1977.

Interested companies may obtain copies of tender specifications against payment of the sum of one hundred (100) dinars, from SONACOME, Service Importations Vehicules Industriels, 123 Rue Hassiba Ben Bouali, Algiers.

Tenders, accompanied by detailed technical documentation, should be submitted in two sealed envelopes, the outer one of which should be marked "APPEL D'OFFRES VEHICULES INDUSTRIELS—A NE PAS OUVRIR". The inside envelope containing the tender documents should be similarly marked.

Tenders must reach the above address before the 18 December 1974, for which the postmark shall be taken as evidence. Bidders shall be bound by their offers for a period of 90 days.

THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND ENERGY
NATIONAL SOCIETY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES (SONITEX)

INTERNATIONAL INVITATIONS TO TENDER

La Société Nationale des Industries Textiles (SONITEX) is at present inviting tenders from firms for work to be carried out on false ceilings necessary for the expansion of its textile plant in Dran-Ben Khedda.

The work is on offer in 1 lot:

The files together with the descriptions and length of the work can be collected from SONITEX, Direction des Projets, 5 rue Abana Ramane, Algiers.

These tenders should be left by 20th December at the latest before 6 p.m.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 12, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1974, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
M. TOLAND, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 12, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1974, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
M. MOONEY, Director.

BUSINESS NOTICES

HAVE YOU BEEN MADE REDUNDANT?

ARE YOU 40 PLUS?

ARE YOU A BUSINESS MAN WHO IS NOT AFRAID OF HARD WORK?

We have a limited number of business opportunities if you fit this description.

Telephone or write to:

Mr. R. M. Sandison, Franchising Manager,

KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN (G.B.) LIMITED,

Boundary House, Boston Road, London W7 2QE.

Tel: 01-579 8861.

مركز من الأصل

CONTRACT AND TENDERS

Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

MINISTRY FOR INDUSTRY AND ENERGY

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION

TO TENDER NO. LPC/5/74

Société Nationale de Constructions Mécaniques (SONACOME) invites international tenders for the supply of 32,000 low-range industrial vehicles over the period 1975—1976—1977.

Interested companies may obtain copies of tender specifications against payment of the sum of one hundred (100) dinars, from SONACOME, Service Importations Vehicules Industriels, 123 Rue Hassiba Ben Bouali, Algiers.

Tenders, accompanied by detailed technical documentation, should be submitted in two sealed envelopes, the outer one of which should be marked "APPEL D'OFFRES VEHICULES INDUSTRIELS—A NE PAS OUVRIR". The inside envelope containing the tender documents should be similarly marked.

Tenders must reach the above address before the 18 December 1974, for which the postmark shall be taken as evidence. Bidders shall be bound by their offers for a period of 90 days.

Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

MINISTRY FOR INDUSTRY AND ENERGY

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION

TO TENDER NO. LPC/6/74

Société Nationale de Constructions Mécaniques (SONACOME) invites international tenders for the supply of 13,000 all-purpose vehicles over the period 1975-1976-1977.

Interested companies may obtain copies of tender specifications against payment of the sum of one hundred (100) dinars, from SONACOME, Service Importations Vehicules Industriels, 123 Rue Hassiba Ben Bouali, Algiers.

Tenders, accompanied by detailed technical documentation, should be submitted in two sealed envelopes, the outer one of which should be marked "APPEL D'OFFRES VEHICULES INDUSTRIELS—A NE PAS OUVRIR". The inside envelope containing the tender documents should be similarly marked.

Tenders must reach the above address before the 18 December 1974, for which the postmark shall be taken as evidence. Bidders shall be bound by their offers for a period of 90 days.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002251 of 1974

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 12, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1974, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
M. TOLAND, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002252 of 1974

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 12, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1974, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
M. TOLAND, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002253 of 1974

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 12, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1974, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
M. TOLAND, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002254 of 1974

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 12, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1974, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
M. TOLAND, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002255 of 1974

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 12, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1974, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
M. TOLAND, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002256 of 1974

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 12, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1974, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
M. TOLAND, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002257 of 1974

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 12, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1974, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
M. TOLAND, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002258 of 1974

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 12, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1974, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
M. TOLAND, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002259 of 1974

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 12, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1974, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
M. TOLAND, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002260 of 1974

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 12, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1974, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
M. TOLAND, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002261 of 1974

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 12, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1974, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
M. TOLAND, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002262 of 1974

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 12, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1974, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
M. TOLAND, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002263 of 1974

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 12, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1974, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
M. TOLAND, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002264 of 1974

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 12, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1974, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
M. TOLAND, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002265 of 1974

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 12, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1974, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
M. TOLAND, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002266 of 1974

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 12, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1974, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
M. TOLAND, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002267 of 1974

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 12, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1974, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
M. TOLAND, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002268 of 1974

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 253 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 1

Christmas gift guide

For Everyone

BLACKMAN HARVEY LTD.

27 EARLHAM STREET,
CIRCUS, W.C.2

We have a choice of 500 modern graphics and 5,000 reproductions, and the fastest framing service in town. Come and browse through our print cases and catalogues—and if you have a particular framing problem, we shall be glad to solve it for you.

We are open 9-6 p.m. Monday to Friday and 9-4 p.m. Saturday.

Call Us on 836 1904 (5 lines)

CHRISTMAS IN A LUXURY BATHROOM SUITE!

We offer large discounts on our wide range of top brand over 150 catalogues, including Penthouse and New Spira. Come and choose your suite.

C. P. HART & SONS LTD.,
4, 5 and 44 London Road,
London, S.E.1. Tel: 01-428 5366.

THE BRITTEN: CROWN DERBY

Two-piece Collector's set consisting of a crown derby and a matching tie. The tie is made of a fine, soft material and has a subtle pattern. The crown derby is made of a fine, soft material and has a subtle pattern. The set is available in a limited edition of 100.

PRINTS FOR PRESENTS from 10p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

HAND MADE BELTS from finest leather. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

WHOLESALE SPECIALISTS in all types of gifts. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

PRINTS, DRAWINGS, Pictures, a large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

SCOTLAND SMOKED SALMON GILDED. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

LIGHTS AND CLOOM. Beautiful European decorative candles. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

BLUE BOX Personal Stationery. 100 sheets. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

HAPPY DAYS. London's exclusive mirror gallery. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

A GIFT FOR ALL SEASONS. This Christmas make a gift of a book. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

For Everyone

SPACE FLIGHT COLOUR SLIDES

An exciting present for all space enthusiasts. The slides are made of high quality film and are available in a variety of sizes. The slides are made of high quality film and are available in a variety of sizes. The slides are made of high quality film and are available in a variety of sizes.

Each set price £2.50 post free from 24th July to 31st August. London, W.1. P.O. or cheque to Carl Zeiss Oberkochen Ltd.

SLIPPER ORCHID PLANT

(Paphiopedilum venustum) Gift wrapped in bud. Ideal house plant, £2.50, or extra large, £4.00 inc. FREE plant with every 4 ordered. C.W.O.

CRICKLEAZE ESTATE, Nr. Chard, Somerset.

100 South Elm Road, London, W.1. Tel: 01-428 5366.

THE SUPERS GALLERY. Full range of Louis XV and XVI furniture. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

LASTING BEAUTY. Continued support. 12 months. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

ANGLEPOISE LAMPS by Terry. The perfect gift from all good lighting shops now.

KEN LANE JEWELLERY makes the perfect Christmas present. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

THE IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

LOST PROPERTY? Over 1,000 items. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

INITIALS FOR HIM OR HER. Heavy metal. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHERRY SCULPTURE. Make your own. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

PORTABLE ARTIST'S BOX. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

FRANK T. SASSIN LTD. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

AUTUMN MAPS. Illustrated Catalogue. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

For Everyone

QUESTION

DO YOU GIVE SUPERB CHRISTMAS GIFTS? IF SO WE HAVE THE ANSWER. Send us your list of gifts and we will send you a list of gifts that we think you will like. The list is free of charge and is available in a variety of sizes.

Each set price £2.50 post free from 24th July to 31st August. London, W.1. P.O. or cheque to Carl Zeiss Oberkochen Ltd.

SLIPPER ORCHID PLANT

(Paphiopedilum venustum) Gift wrapped in bud. Ideal house plant, £2.50, or extra large, £4.00 inc. FREE plant with every 4 ordered. C.W.O.

CRICKLEAZE ESTATE, Nr. Chard, Somerset.

100 South Elm Road, London, W.1. Tel: 01-428 5366.

THE SUPERS GALLERY. Full range of Louis XV and XVI furniture. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

LASTING BEAUTY. Continued support. 12 months. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

ANGLEPOISE LAMPS by Terry. The perfect gift from all good lighting shops now.

KEN LANE JEWELLERY makes the perfect Christmas present. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

THE IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

LOST PROPERTY? Over 1,000 items. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

INITIALS FOR HIM OR HER. Heavy metal. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHERRY SCULPTURE. Make your own. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

PORTABLE ARTIST'S BOX. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

FRANK T. SASSIN LTD. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

AUTUMN MAPS. Illustrated Catalogue. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. A large selection from 10p to 50p. Call 01-428 5366. Monday-Friday 10-6, Saturday 10-5.

The Times Christmas Gift Guide COMPETITION

What comes round once a year, is full of tempting gift suggestions, and makes Christmas shopping a joy?

You don't have to be good at riddles to answer that one—but how good are you at creating riddles?

Test your skill, and win any one of these three super prizes for yourself for Christmas!

A WINE PACK
1 bottle Pol Roger white foil Champagne.
1 bottle Volnay red Burgundy.
1 bottle El Cid Sherry.
1 bottle Craft fine old port.

B CIGAR PACK
30 Corvina Havana Cigars in presentation box.

C SMOKED SALMON PACK
Whole side of sliced Scotch smoked Salmon minimum weight 2lbs in sealed pack.

* Prizes supplied by Unesco Ltd., 188 Campden Hill Road, London W7 7TH.

Next use your creative skill and compose a riddle (and give the answer) based on any one of the gifts on offer in today's Guide.

My riddle is:

FOR SALE AND WANTED

CARPETS EX-HIBITION
Ideal Home/Olympia/Film
Half a million pounds worth of new carpets, bedding and furnishings in stock. Vast selection. Tredford Cord has prices immediate and delivery. Cash or credit. Expert mail order service. Estimates free. Our home advisory service is as near as your telephone: 01-375 3525. 9 a.m.-6 p.m.
Late night 8.30 to 8 p.m.

WAREHOUSE
14/16 Uxbridge Road, Ealing.
W.5.
(Car Park alongside Ealing
Town Hall)

**"FILLS A GAP IN THE
LITERATURE OF THE
COUNTRYSIDE THAT NO
ONE ELSE COULD FILL"**

DOES ³⁹

Why spend a lot of money on weeklies when you can enjoy "Game Keeper and Country-side"? Britain's authoritative monthly glossy magazine of field sports and natural history? Now in its 77th year. Annual subscription £5, Specimen copy free. Send 5p stamp for postage.

Publishers:
Gibson & Sons Ltd

Clay's, Rostick, Lehr,
Colney Heath, Herts. AL1 0QW.

**SCROOGE NEVER
HAD IT
SO GOOD**

He'd never seen The Times Christmas Gift Guide which finishes on December 14th. Hordes of exciting gift ideas waiting to entice over 1 million readers. If Scrooge had known the rates he'd have been there quicker than you could say "Bah, Cratchit!"

1-800-GRASSHOPPER

game. Solve your Christmas problems. Book an economical night in the Times Christmas Gift Guide and let others count the ho'pennies; you'll be counting the pounds.

RING TODAY on
01-857 3511 or 278 9231.

**LUXURY
BATHROOM SUITES**

We offer large discounts on

corner baths in Black. Pcony.
Penthouse and new Sepia. Im-
mediate delivery. Come and
choose your suite.
C. P. BLAIR & SONS LTD..
3, 5 and 34 London Road.
London, S.E.1.
Tel.: 01-928 5966.

BARBARIANS & ALL BLACKS
Twickenham, 30 Nov. Four tickets
wanted, preferably together.—
Bruce Clark. 486 5111.

MINK COAT. First quality skins.
Full length, small fitting. EYG
—362 3542.

MODERN BARGELLO and hand painted tapestry cushions for sale. Phone a.m.: 537 7196.

DAME LAURA KNIGHT circ drawings, clowns etc., and 2100. Telephone: 01-229 4844.

MARNIER (Cherry). Last seen sitting in high class wine merchant with gentleman.

CHERRY (MARNIER). Last seen in wine store in red fw coat.

you Master
AMERICAN AGENT requires clock
seems family biblics, Pers
ings, pre-... .. ac
ans, parols, dolls, objet d'ar
etc. Private only Box 0064 M
The Times.
THANK YOU for my lovely red
and sorry (Master)
BECHSTEIN SL Grand or simlar
piano required. -01-73 4583.
A BROADWOOD SL grand piano
excellent condition. In Bristol
C-450. Ring Oxford 55372.
BECHSTEIN upright, model 4
C-450. E. Baham. Ring
NEFF APPLIANCES. Ring
quickly. M.O.P. 769 2023
ALL SLACKS Y BARBARIANS. Si

WICKROMAT Camera. FTN-Bodv.
3 Nikkor Lenses. 30 mm., 50
mm., 45-75 mm. Zoom. Platinum
filters, etc. \$550 o.n.o. - Tel.
6375.

PIANOS - Chert for Christmas
Steinway, Bluthner, Knight and
Broadwood. Comprehensive ranges
of new and reconditioned instru-
ments and brands of all makes a-
vailable. Bargain. A guaranteed
free delivery before Christmas.
Fishers of Brookham 01-577
8400.

BARBARIANS N.Z. 30th Nov. 2nd
year required. 1990 7724.

FREEZER ROOM 553. 110sq ft.
from £20. Super reduction
all new near perfect w/22

L2. 01-224 15377838.
 WHO ARE THE BEST TAILORS in
 London? Mr. Pope & Bradley, 35
 Sackville St., London. W.1. 01-
 445, 5866.
 PAUL ADAM (Tailors) make super
 Ready to Wear suits for £24.85,
 including V.A.T. Send for Sam-
 ple and price form to 16 Bar-
 clay Lane, Finchley, London, N3.
 28C. Phone 346 3785. Barclay-
 card and Access.
 VICTORIAN BRASS double bed.
 beautiful investment. £185 o.r.o.
 01-570 5211.
 BEAUTIFUL CURTAINS, antique
 fabrics, veils, brocades, etc.
 Unmatched, reduced. Linen House,
 241 Baker St N.W. 01-554 5211.
 01-554 5211.

CHINESE SILKS. wall hangings runners. All hand embroidered \$20-\$100. 01-355 9923.
KIMONO LINE. new assemblies at approx 50% off list price.
Special purchase of famous manufacturer's new, near perfect range. B & S Ltd., 01-229 8359.
OBTAINABLES.—We obtain the unobtainable. Tickets for sporting events and theatre including rugby matches.—030 5500
FORUM THIS MONTH: Do Women Talk About Sex? by Erica Karz. How to Cope With Adolescent Sexuality, December Issue of Forum magazine now on sale at

PIERO DE MONZI. 20% off everything
25-30 November—68-70 Fulham
8-10 S.W.

GEORGE & SONS.—Very fine without
armchair, wasted balmage back
bearing shepherd's crook arms.
over-stuffed saddle shaped seat.
raised on cabriole legs terminating
in painted pad feet. Circa
1720. 35in. wide by 37in. high.
£150. n.o. Tel. St. Albans
56730 eve.

EXCITING RANGE.—Full stocks of
Louis XV and XVI Reproductions of
Furniture and Accessories to be
seen at Galeries Francaises, 100

0147.
(continued on page 32)

WANTED
My Sister and I pay the best prices
for
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN COINS
Malcolm Ellis Coins
2 HIGH STREET, HASLEHURST
(Tel 4680) GURVEY

WANTED NOTICE
LARGEST QUANTITY
RUSSIAN & ORIENTAL CARPETS,
INCLUDING ITEMS OF EXCEPTIONAL
VALUE
AT SALVAGE
prices within two days only.

CH, 12 p.m. to 5 p.m.
BER, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m.
AGE, MARINE HOUSE,
ING TOWN, E.18
CANNING TOWN STATION)
chedule of stocks apply to :
SON HAMMOND
s Adjusters
E.C.S. Tel : 01-825 0181

